MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....M. H. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.		
7:25 A. M.	9:58 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	4:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
9:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.		
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:35 A. M.	2:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:20 P. M.	11:25 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
12:00 M.	2:30 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave—one every day, from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 8 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The Steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and Intermediate ports.

Wisconsin and Illinois Currency.

Illinois currency is falling into very bad repute at the East, and under the false impression that banking is conducted upon the same principle in this State and Illinois, viz: that of circulating wild-cat bank bills, and placing every obstacle in the way of their redemption, the reputation of our Wisconsin currency is also suffering more or less abroad. For instance, the Board of Trade of Detroit recently adopted a resolution, cautioning the farmers of Michigan against receiving any bank bills in payment for their crops except such as were par at the banks of Detroit, which was prefixed by the statement that "the redemption of *Western* bank bills is every day becoming more difficult, and the amount forced in circulation is increasing to such an alarming extent, that it will soon, if continued, endanger the interests of the entire State."

It is right enough that the Detroit Board of Trade should take such a precaution as this to protect the farmers from loss, but the unqualified charge that "the redemption of *Western* bonk billt is every day becoming more difficult," is rather a sweeping accusation, and, so far as regards Wisconsin currency, entirely groundless. Instead of the redemption of Wisconsin bank bills becoming more difficult, precisely the reverse is the case. The bankers of this city and Madison some time ago agreed upon a plan of central redemption, which makes it necessary for all the banks of issue in the State to redeem their notes on presentation here. The result has been fatal to the growth of wild-cat banks. Not one has come into existence since the adoption of the central redemption system, and instead of increasing, the last semi-annual report of the bank comptroller shows an actual *decrease* in the circulation of our State currency.

Now the fact is that these attacks upon "Western Currency," which have become so prevalent of late, are scarcely applicable to Wisconsin, and we claim the privilege of protesting against them. Some people appear to regard Chicago, or Illinois at most as exclusively constituting what is known as "the West," and the words "Western Currency," used in the resolution above alluded to, we are led to believe from an article that appeared in the same paper, were *intended* to apply particularly to Illinois currency. In speaking of the resolution of the Board of Trade, the Detroit *Tribune* says:

> When the press of *Chicago* feel called upon to warn the public against the bills of *that State*, and the farmers refuse to receive it for their grain, it is time for the people of Michigan to adopt measures to drive it from our midst.

Very well—but don't, in the name of Good Currency! compel the whole West to father the doings of "*that State.*" The *West has* quite enough to do to answer for *its own* shortcomings, without shouldering the sins of *that* Sodomic region.

But the injustice of which we complain, coupling the currency of Wisconsin and other States with that of Illinois, did not originate with the Detroit Board of Trade.

Our Chicago cotemporaries are most industrious in their efforts to create the impression that the currency system of this State is inseparably connected with that of Illinois, and in denouncing the wild cat institutions of their own State, they invariably place the banks of Wisconsin in the same category.—Not long since the *Press and Tribune* in speculating upon the causes of the present high rates of exchange, amongst other reasons mentioned the "operations of Illinois and *Wisconsin* currency makers." Eastern papers, too, never allude to Illinois currency of late, without coupling that of Wisconsin with it. Nothing could be more unjust than this. While every dollar of Wisconsin currency is amply secured and always redeemable without difficulty, a vast amount of the currency of Illinois is at a heavy discount, even at home, and while the circulation of Wisconsin bank bills has been considerably *reduced* within the past six months, that of Illinois has *increased* upwards of *two millions of dollars* during the same period.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A correspondent writing from Niagara Falls to the N. Y. *Herald* says that he has been informed by a gentleman, whose statement is reliable, that where the Suspension bridge originally sagged only two or three inches under the weight of a train, it now sags nearly twenty inches.—The general impression in the neighborhood is that this great work of art will one of these days give way and fall into the river. Visitors now walk over the bridge instead of crossing in the trains as formerly.

A NEW CHURCH AT WASHINGTON.—Preparations are being made for commencing the erection of a splendid church on New York Avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, which, it is expected, will be superior in architectural beauty to anything in the country. It will be erected on the site of the present second Presbyterian Church, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church having united with them.

FLYING MACHINE.—Mr. D. M. Cook, of Mansfield, O., is now engaged in the construction of a Flying Machine Mr. C. is quite sanguine of success, and has filed a caveat at the Patent Office at Washington.—The inventor is quite sanguine that he has discovered the proper machinery whereby the air can be navigated at will. He has built, or is about to build, a house for the purpose of continuing his labor without being annoyed by the curious.

POST OFFICE AID FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—Mr. IVES, of the Topographical Engineers has, with the consent of the Post-Master-General, addressed a circular to the Post-Masters throughout the country requesting them to place boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions to the Washington Monument.

Gunpowder Explosion.

Tuesday morning (2d) we learn, says the *Northern*, published at Delevan, that a fearful accident occurred at Cambago, in this county, about five miles from this place. By some carelessness upon the part of some one about the grocery store of Mr. ZADOC DANIEL, fire was communicated to a keg of powder in the store, which exploded instantly with a tremendous force, tearing the building to atoms, scattering goods and other property in every direction, and seriously, if not fatally injuring the following persons:

ALFRED YOCUM and his daughter, JOHN WILLOUGHBY, JAMES BALLARD, NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY, WILLIAM COVEY, a daughter of Dr. Daniel, and a negro boy—making eight persons in all. Mr. ALFRED YOCUM, we are pained to learn, is dangerously, if not fatally injured; but we understand that none of the others are considered dangerously hurt.

The floor is the only part of the house remaining, and the Post Office, being in the same building, was also destroyed, and the mail matter scattered in every direction. We have not learned the amount of the loss, nor whether any part of it was covered by insurance.

FEARLESS RUN FOR LIFE.—The Louisville *Courier* states that a convict of the Jeffersonville Penitentiary performed a feat of no ordinary magnitude yesterday. He was working near the Lowell Mills, and, tired of convict life, he made a bold dash for liberty.—He ran for the river, and, plunging in, made his way over the breakers of the Falls, and reaching the deep water, swam to the Kentucky shore, landing at the foot of Sixth street. One of the guard followed in pursuit in a skiff, and another crossed on horseback. Hundreds of persons witnessed the exciting spectacle, and although the gallant exploit of the rascal demanded their admiration, justice required his person. So they apprehended him when he came out of the water, and detained him and handed him over to his pursuers. They put him on the horse, tying his legs for security, and thus in ignominy conveyed him back to the Penitentiary, and the severe penalty which, according to the rules of that institution, was his due. The fellow's bold strike for freedom almost entitled him to win the guerdon of success.

IN THE SUPREME COURT of Boston, on Thursday of last week, JOHN C. PARK being required by Judge BRIGHAM to stand while examining a witness, protested against the rule as disrespectful to the members of the bar, and asserted that it in many cases would prevent counsel from taking notes of testimony, thereby tending to prevent them from doing that justice to their clients which they would do if they had notes to refer to. He asked the reasons for the rule, but Judge BRIGHAM declined to give them and said he would bring the protest to the notice of his associate justices.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.—The U. S. Engineers who lately made an examination of the Rock Island Bridge, on the Mississippi, at Davenport, are now in session considering the subject of their surveys. They say that the bridge is a serious obstruction, a nuisance; that the surveys for the location having been made on the ice, the strength of the current in striking the pier was not calculated; but that a bridge could be built, two miles and a half farther down, which would be no obstruction.

THE USE OF DETECTIVES.—The other day a Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR, an expert shoplifter, went into the store of ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, in New York, and after buying a pair of child's shoes, appropriated a costly pair of gaiters. After she had left the store, a gentlemanly individual tapped her on the shoulder and asked for *them* shoes. MARY ANN "owned up" and was escorted by the detective to the police station.

THE LIME MANUFACTORY in Glen's Falls, New York, is a curiosity. It has in operationfifteen German patent kilns, which turn out 160,000 barrels of lime per year.—During the last eighty days of canal navigation in 1858, they manufactured and sent to market 1,000 barrels of lime per day. The consumption of wood reaches 18,000 cords annually.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN ORGAN.—Arrangements have been completed for issuing in New York city, a journal called *El Noticioso de Neuva York*, to be managed with special reference to the wants, wishes and advantage of the Spanish-American States. It will be issued six times each month to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles.

COL. THORNE.—HERMON THORNE, who died in New York on the 1st inst., was long known as one of the most brilliant "society men" in the metropolis. One of his daughters, Minnie, the Baronness de Pierres, is dame d'honeur of the Empress of the French.

"OLD DR. JAMES," the "retired physician," is letting the balance of his sands run out in England, and advertises regularly in the *Times* and other papers as willing to communicate for stamps.

The Ups and Downs of a Cincinnati Banking House.—All Right at Last.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 30.

During the financial panic of 1857–58, the Citizen's Bank of this city, owned by Smead, Collard & Hughes, was forced to suspend.—Its liabilities were over a million dollars. The bank had previously suspended in 1853-1854, but it having paid its creditors in full, resumed, and had recovered almost entirely its damaged reputation, when it was carried under by the last financial crisis, mainly owing to the loss of $150,000 of its cash means through the failure of the Trust Company, of this city and Beebe & Co., of New York.—When the first suspension took place in 1854, an exhibit was made which showed a large excess of assets. This was doubted, as usual, by the public, who had learned to place but little confidence in such statements; but as already remarked, the bank paid all its debts and had a handsome surplus with which it resumed.

Upon the occasion of the second suspension an exhibit was again put forth showing a large excess of assets, but this, as in the first case, was received with a considerable degree of allowance, for bad debts, &c. There was a confidence, however, which kept the checks up to a pretty full rate, and this confidence, as the final result, now almost reached, shows, was not misplaced. Mr. Smead, having arranged matters with his partners, has, since the failure given his whole time to the settlement of the business, and we learn, that of the $1,000,000 due when the bank suspended, there is now, outstanding, only *nineteen thousand* dollars, and this amount Mr. Smead is prepared to pay, whenever called for. We also learn that Mr. S. will have a surplus after paying all his debts, of $150,000, upon which it is his intention, we believe, to retire. Of the numerous suspensions in Cincinnati, in the banking business, during the panics of 1853-4 and 1857–8, this is the only case, with the exception of Dunlevy, Drake & Co., in which creditors were paid in full. The soundness thus exhibited, in a series of disasters, where there was so much rottenness, is creditable to the managers of the two houses named.

USE OF BIRDS.—Until a few years ago, the Park at Brussels was shaded by trees of luxuriant foliage, which met over the alleys and screened the promenaders entirely from the sun. These were filled with birds, whose indiscretions occasioned now and then a little annoyance to the elegant toilettes below. For this reason they were banished; in a few weeks, the leaves of the trees were in holes and dying, and now the branches are almost entirely without verdure, and loaded with caterpillars, and the walks infested with moths.

Further Foreign Intelligence.

The following is the exact text of the Emperor of Austria's order announcing the peace:

"Depending on my rights, on the enthusiasm of my subjects, on the courage of my army, and on the natural allies of Austria, I waged war, in order to maintain inviolate the existing treaties.

"My subjects I found willing to make any and every sacrifice. Sanguinary conflicts have proved to the world the fearlessness and heroism of my gallant army, which, although it is inferior in number to the enemy, and has lost thousands of officers and private soldiers, is full of strength and courage, and joyfully looks forward to the renewal of the struggle. Being without allies, I yield to the unfavorable political relations, it being my first duty to avoid shedding, to no purpose, the blood of my soldiers, and demanding useless sacrifices on the part of my people, I conclude peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio.

"From my inmost heart I thank my army, which has again proved to me how completely I can depend on it in future wars.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Verona, July 12, 1859."

THE BATTLE FIELD.

CALCINATO, July 10.

From Volta, we took the road to Cassiano, so as to cross the battle-field of Solferino. We saw the ground still thickly strewn with soldiers' cassques, cartridge boxes, and a variety of other warlike implements; French and Piedmontese more frequently than Austrian, either because the loss of the Allies was in reality more considerable, or because the ground we crossed was that from which the attack was made, or finally, because the Austrian gear, being made of more valuable stuff and substance, held out greater temptation to the gang of plunderers, whose harvest is among the bodies of the slain. The corpses have been buried with the utmost carelessness, and indecent haste. Graves have not been dug, but the dead have been laid in heaps in the furrows of the field where they fell, and a few spadefuls of loose mould have been thrown upon them. The consequence is that beasts of prey of all kinds, but especially cats (downright domestic cats, anywhere out of Italy I might have thought them jackalls,) are feasting on the remains; that half fleshless bones have been dragged out here and there; and that the night air was not free from the taint by which the unhonored dead can inflict their vengeance on the careless living. The country lay still and calm; the pale young moon strove to outshine the faint last streaks of waning sunset. There lay the plain, the fought-for hill, and the solitary tower on its summit. We might have passed by and never dreamt that on the very spot, so few days before, 400,000 men had met in deadly struggle; hardly a mulberry branch lay torn or stripped; most of the farm-houses were unscathed by ball or bullet; you would say not one shot or sabre cut had missed its mark, but had struck home Man had sought man's breast and spared dumb nature; in a few weeks not a trace will be found of the famous field-day of Solferino.

RATTLESNAKE BITE.—As Mr. ANTHONY JORDON was plowing in his field, near this place, on Monday last, he stopped to turn over a sod, and was instantly bit by a rattlesnake on the back of the hand. He immediately attempted to cut out the flesh surrounding the bite, but his knife being dull, he didn't succeed, further than to cause it to bleed profusely. He then mounted his horse and rode to town. At the drug store, Mr. SMALL administered to him over a quart of whisky, before the intoxicating effects became visible; but after some external applications prescribed by Drs. CONE and CHASE, he returned home in a very jolly mood, and at last accounts was doing well.—*Osage Iowan.*

THE CITY.

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

HORSE RAILROADS IN OUR CITY.—The following is the petition for a Horse Railroad through the First, Seventh and Third Wards, from the North Point to Walker's Point Bridge, which was presented to the Common Council, on Monday evening, and has been favorably reported upon by the Local Committees of the Wards named:

The Honorable the members of the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee:

Your petitioner represents that a corporation has been organized under the general laws of this State, having for its object the construction of what is commonly termed a "Horse Railroad" from Walker's Point bridge, northwardly, through the Third, Seventh and First Wards of the City, to such northern terminus as may be hereafter determined upon.

The sole business of this Road, if constructed, will be the transportation of passengers from point to point, between its termini, in the same manner and upon the same plan as other roads of this description in the different cities east, south and west of us.

The practical use is no longer a matter of experiment. In every city and in every street where they have been built, and put in operation, they have not only overcome every species of opposition, but have taken rank among the great improvements of the times. This is particularly the case in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Chicago has but recently adopted this species of conveyance, and even there it has already become an unanswerable argument in favor of its great public convenience and utility as a medium of transit for the local inhabitants of the city.

It is the design of the Company represented by your petitioner, provided the right of way can be obtained, to procure without any unnecessary delay, to lay down, through such streets of the third, seventh, and first wards, as may be selected for the contemplated route, the most improved plan of rail, in the best and most substantial manner, and to put the same in operation, with all the modern improvements, as soon as practicable without any regard to its feasibility as a source of profit.

Your petitioner asks the attention of the Council to the projected enterprise, and respectfully solicits, in behalf of the said Corporation, the right to lay and construct the said line of Passenger Railway in and through the streets of the said Wards of this City, upon such terms and conditions as may be just and fair to all parties concerned.

G. D. DAVIS, *President of the River and Lake Shore City Railway Co.*

The route proposed is a good one, and the Horse Railroad is as much a necessity for busy and growing cities, as is a Fire Department, or Gas, or Water-Works. Of course, the terms of such a grant as the association asks for, should be carefully considered and properly guarded. But the enterprise itself, is a commendable one, and deserves success.

WE FAINTLY imagine how complacently the "Props." of the Family Paper took over their State exchanges now, almost every one of which has spoken so eloquently in rvgard to the publication of the nasty testimony in the BOOTH trial. The editor of the "Home Department" does not wince under the infliction—not he, but only wades the deeper into the filth, as though he wanted to show his moral courage, or his disgust at such a tame piece of information as the "Sickles Confession." Since the commencement of the trial the *Nices* and *Wisconsin* have instituted a sort of nasty rivalry, and having had their ideas tinctured by the court proceedings, seem to have allowed the tincture to color all their editorial productions.

WE REPUBLISH this morning our notice of the Ætna Insurance Co., owing to the fact that, through mistake, we set down the liabilities at $388,242 08—just *three hundred thousand dollars* more than they are.

FOR BUFFALO.—The Steamer Milwaukee, Capt. HUNT, leaves DAUSMAN & Co's. Dock this morning at 10 o'clock, for Buffale and intermediate ports. For passage, apply at the Company's office, foot of East Water Street.

J. A. GRIFFIN & Co., Agents.

WHY is anything reconsidered accounted "profitable?"—Because it is considered *a-gain*,

LINES.

Judge not the erring one silent in death,
Speak kindly of the calmed spirit flown:
For a prayer may have been her dying breath,
And bright her welcome to a heavenly home,
Where she may now dwell 'mid the good and blest,
Who from earth's toils are taking holy rest.

In pity gaze upon her icy brow,
And tenderly put back her curls of jet,—
Appearing like a crown of glory now,—
And mark the smile that sweetly lingers yet
Around her dimpled lips, so pale and thin,—
As t ough she knew not what it was to sin.

She may have wandered back to childhood's days,
In wild delirium's dream, when smiling skies
Looked down upon fair innocence's wild ways,
And laughingly sparkled those sleeping eyes;
Those satined feet dancing in childish glee,
Her voice outwarding the wild bird free.

And then have thought of him, with whom she stray'd
From virtue's path, a happy promised bride,—
Knowing not he was false and she betrayed
Until that to be merry evening-tide,—
And her forgiving thoughts have left that smile
Which makes her look so wholly free from guile.

Or, may have heard again a parent's voice
In accents mild, as oft in by-gone years,
Then thinking of her hours unspent in vice,
Repentingly have shed those pearly tears;
Before she sank to sleep in her last rest,
With her jeweled hands folded o'er her breast.

Oh, judge her not! ye, who day after day
Good lessons teach, but practice not, for on
Ye doth a portion of her wrong acts lay:
Ye consoled not her grief for bright hopes gone,
Nor turned aside the searing shafts of scorn;
But plaited for her brow a crown of thorns.

Judge not! Ye cannot see beyond the grave,
And are but dust, and must alike before
Heaven's just tribunal stand: who kindly grave,
Turning to the woman said, "Go, sin no more!"
For among her accusers there was none
Sinless, who dared to cast at her a stone.

Oh, judge her not! but let her sweetly rest,
And with her be entombed her harming shame;
Her pearly deeds of beauty, by Heaven blest,
Engrave with lessons round her name;
Thus let her sleep, as pure as she was given,—
Judgment belongeth unto man, but heaven. G.

The Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of the State, *vs* S. M. BOOTH, will probably be given to the jury to-day, or to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—HIS HONOR, JUDGE FOOTE, PRESIDING.—THURSDAY, August 4th.—BENJAMIN JOHNSON, assault and battery, fined $5 and costs. Paid.

A. GRANT, fast driving, penalty $5 and costs. Execution issued.

SUPREME COURT, MADISON, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3d, 1859.—FIFTH CIRCUIT.—No. 1.—GILLETT *vs.* GILLETT, LaFayette county.—Opinion by Justice PAINE. Order sustaining demurrer to a part of answer reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of this Court.

NINTH CIRCUIT.—No 9.—FALKENER *vs.* GUILD. Argument resumed and completed.

No. 18.—M. & M. R. R. Co. *vs.* FINNEY, Dane County. Argued by Abbot, Gregory and Pinney, for Plff., and Johnson, Harris, and Rollins for Deft.

ALFRED BURNETT is in town and will give his inimitable entertainment as per advertisement—this evening. Those who have listened to Mr. BURNETT's delineations and unique imitations pronounce them far superior to anything of the kind ever before attempted in this part of the world. His beautiful and pathetic recitation of "*Will the New Year come to-night, Mamma?*" the thrilling scenes of *the Maniac*, the sober and imposing lessons taught by his own *Vision*, or the side-splitting farce of 'Squire GAROTE's eulogy on GEORGE WASHINGTON, will never be forgotten by those who have read them. He is regarded as the best, and most natural of American elocutionists: we know that socially he is among the choice ones of the earth, and that the entire public who appreciate the efforts of a poet, wit and dramatist of the first water, ought to go and hear him. During his recent visit to Europe, the London *Times* spoke of him as follows:

"This young American Editor and Poet of no ordinary ability, has created quite a sensation in our midst. Among his auditory we noticed many of our distinguished literary men, and all with whom we have conversed expressed the same opinion, that Mr. Burnet is one of the finest articulators and most correct readers they ever listened to. He has a fine flexible voice, capable of portraying the deepest emotions, as well as the most startling phrenzy."

Praise from this high source is no ordinary compliment, but in this case it is deserved.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—This old and reliable Company has gained a reputation throughout the States that cannot be affected by a newspaper article, and we therefore make this allusion, more for the benefit of our readers than the Company itself. We solicit attention to the figures:

Assets, Jan 1, 1859	$1,567,220 08
Liabilities " "	119,078 54
Assets, July 1, 1859	$2,030,428 80
Liabilities " "	88,242 08

This Company is organized on a national basis, and as we before stated, has steadily won for itself a character that challenges the attention of all who would avail themselves of the only security that can be offered for sublunary things.

WM. HENRY HOLLAND is the agent in this city, from whom may be learned all particulars, and with whom business men will take pleasure in dealing.

THE TOILET COMPANION is the name by which Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., at Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which these famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use, viz: "KALLISTON," "COCOAINE," "ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH," and "FLORIMEL." The *Kalliston* is an article the ladies already regard as an indespensable preparation for promoting the healthy condition of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. The *Cocoaine*, containing a large proportion of Cocoa-Nut Oil, imparts to the hair a glossy appearance, invigorates it, and gives it a healthy growth. The *Oriental Tooth Wash* arrests decay of the teeth, cures canker, hardens gums, and imparts fragrance to the breath. *Florimel* is a delicate and enduring perfume, of exquisite odor, and so pure as not to discolor the lightest fabric. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.—*Providence Press.*

A MILWAUKEE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.—The editor of the Sheboygan *Journal*, who recently paid a visit to our city, thus discourses about one of our largest Wholesale Houses:

While we were in Milwaukee last Thursday we visited the Wholesale Grocery House of John Dahlman & Co., on East Water street. This is one of the heaviest and most reliable houses in the West, and we are pleased to learn that they are doing a large business notwithstanding the hard times.—They can furnish to country dealers any amount of goods on the shortest possible notice, and at New York prices. Any of our merchants who wish to purchase anything in their line will do well to give them a call.

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes' Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans.* Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,

In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mol0i266dtf3ptp

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my5i94d6m1ptpp

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14i257d1f-1ptpp A. WELLER, Agent.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Maniteuoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms cash in advance.
SMITH & STONE, Publishers. dtf

☞ Look out for Imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. sep10-d4awly

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians. Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my92dly

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURnished, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's block. 1am1

H. C. LIVINGSTON,
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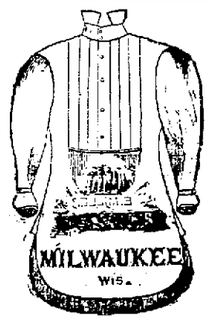

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TELEGRAPH!
REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

A Letter from Gov. Wise.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The *Herald* of this morning publishes a letter represented to be written by Gov. Wise to a distinguished friend of his in this State, in which he says: I have apprehended all along that the Tammany regency would carry a united delegation from New York to Charleston, of whom Douglas, I know, is confident, but you may rely on it, that Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for re-nomination, and all his influence and power will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants.

Our only chance is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or send two delegations. If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South, and we will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she at least will be a united Virginia; united, persistent, and firm, on a sound platform of protection to all persons; of popular versus squatter sovereignty. The South cannot adopt Mr. Douglas' platform. It is a cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism.

He then will kick up his heels; if he does or don't, he can't be nominated, and the main argument against his nomination is, that he can't be elected if nominated; if he runs as an independent candidate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both, or if squatter sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House—where then would Mr. Douglas be?—the lowest candidate in the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose, it will itself fix the nomination; get that and I am confident of success.

The letter is said to have created tremendous sensation at Albany.

The Court-Martial upon Major Osburne, of the United States Army, late Quarter Master at San Francisco, who is charged with misapplying and embezzling the public money, commenced in this city.

New York State Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The N. York Democratic State committee met at Albany yesterday, and unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Democracy of each Assembly District to appoint one delegate from each district to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 14th September next, for the nomination of State Officers and the choice of delegates the Charleston Convention, or to determine the manner in which, and the time when, said legates shall be chosen.

Cincinnatians at Philadelphia.

PHIL

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1859.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 25th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

G. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

The Sentinel Stirring up the Office-Holders.

The *Sentinel* desires to know if our allusion to the omission of some Federal office-holders to support Larrabee and Brown, last Fall, was "intended as a Douglas drive at our Post-Master, Collector and Marshal?" If the *Sentinel* knows that these gentlemen, or any of them, refused to support the regular democratic Congressional nominations last Fall, it is unnecessary for it to ask the question; but if it does not know of any such delinquency, or knows that they did support Messrs. Larrabee and Brown, there is no excuse for insinuating, in a cowardly and sneaking manner, that they basely deserted their party last Fall.—*News of yesterday.*

It is the *News*, not the *Sentinel*, that has been "stirring up the Office-holders," and "insinuating, in a cowardly and sneaking manner that they basely deserted their party last Fall." The "memory" of the *News*, as is the case with all of its class, is proverbially "short," but it can hardly have forgotten that so recently as Tuesday last, it said:

> Heretofore, in some very notable instances, Federal office-holders have worked early and late for the success of the Republican party, and this was the case last Fall. We do not charge them with having generally supported Bullinghurst and Potter, but we know that some of them did oppose the election of Larrabee and Brown.

Who are the "Federal office-holders" that so "basely deserted their party last Fall?" If the *News* knows, it should, in justice to the faithful, expose the delinquents. If it does not know, "there is no excuse for insinuating, in a cowardly and sneaking manner," what it *dare* not assert.

Dreadful to Think of.

The Tomah *Chief* announces that "Sewardism is arousing the South," that the "most temperate Union-savers in that section, are preparing to array themselves against its champion," and that the Democratic State Convention in Mississippi, had just formally resolved to quit the Union, if a "Black Republican" President shall be elected in 1860. Whereupon the *Chief* pathetically discourses:

> We beseech the conservative men of the North to examine with care the precipice which they are approaching, under the machinations of Senator Seward and his confederates. They must see that they have herded the cry of wolf! wolf! too long to be frightened by it; but the wolf may come at a time when they are least prepared to receive him.
>
> Well, if the wolf does come, and the Tomah *Chief*, with his bow and quiver, tomahawk and scalping-knife, cannot take care of the varmint, why then, in the language of the illustrious Grand Seignor of Mukewonago, "Let the wolf howl."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The *Sentinel* seems to attach some considerable importance to the fact of Booth's being defended by two democratic lawyers. We cannot discover anything remarkable in that, and supposed it was rather the duty of members of the bar, until the *Sentinel* took especial pains to call our attention to it. If it has any political bearing we cannot see it. —*Voice.*

Doubtless not, since there are "none so blind as those who will not see." The *Sentinel* attaches no other "importance" to the "fact" stated, than that it constitutes a sufficient answer to the persevering efforts of the *News* to give the case a "political bearing."

John Mitchell's Apology to the Know Nothings.

JOHN MITCHELL, in an article on the Administration's position on the naturalization question, says:

> "It is no great triumph for us to be compelled to acknowledge that the Know Nothings were right all the time, and to retract what we may have heretofore said against that philosophical body of men. Our language in dealing with the American party (that little can no longer be denied there,) has been sometimes harsh and bitter; we take it all back; eat it up; though it may go against the stomach, and must digest it as best we may at our leisure.
>
> Nothing can be plainer than that if a foreign immigrant, notwithstanding his "naturalization," continues to owe—bona fide to *owe*—allegiance or military service, or civil service, or any other service, duty or obligation to any sovereign, he is not fit to be an American citizen; ought not to be entrusted with a vote, still less with an office, and cannot become, even in fourteen years, or twenty-one years, a full and true American. We request the American party, then—the only rational and consistent Americans we are aware of—to accept our respectful apologies.
>
> * * * * * * * * *
>
> "Now, you adopted absconders! what do you think of yourselves? Do you not begin to feel somewhat mean? Are you citizens or not? But never mind; when you *are* here, and not caught yet by your own right owners, you can still go to the polls and vote for the great National Democratic party—that is, if the Know-Nothings don't waylay you and pound you.
>
> "O, ye much injured Know-Nothings! how shall we atone for the hard words we have poured out upon you? It is plain to us now, at last, (if our government be right in its law) you have done well in driving the foreign vote from every polling district. Positively, if these men owe any service, military or civil, to a King of Europe, they cannot be American citizens at the same time."

HOW THEY TALK.—The Southern fire-eaters insist upon "dissolving the Union," if the "Black Republicans," in the exercise of their right of suffrage, shall venture to elect a President next year. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* solemnly says:

> "Should the Black Republican party succeed in their aims, whether in electing Chase, or Banks, or Seward, it will then certainly behoove the South, especially all the cotton States of the South and South-west, to retire from the present Union. There is a time and tide in the affairs, not only of individuals, but of States, when a movement, properly made, may be attended with the most decisive and permanent good consequences. I hope that the great and good statesmen of the South—and they are not too numerous—men of pure principles, genuine sagacity and unsullied patriotism—may be endowed with the wisdom and courage to meet the difficulties of the impending crisis. There is not only danger in the distance, but near at hand—much nearer than those who are wont to cry "peace! peace!" are apt to imagine. The South must bring her timeservers to the block. The time for words, for logrolling compromises is over, and the North and the South are about to meet each other face to face, and have a solemn reckoning. It must result in a re-understanding of the bargain, or a dissolution of the ties which have united two sections together."

And again:

> "If Mr. Buchanan, with all his energy experience and patriotism, has signally failed to reconcile the differences of the contending sections, it is vain to think that the greatest and purest living statesman upon whom the American sun shines, if elevated to the Presidency, could accomplish the object, much less than any two-faced compromise man. Some new and healing element of efficacy, other than conventions, platforms, or presidencies, must be mingled with the bitter waters of strife, or we shall soon have to bid a long and last farewell to the American Union, with all its real and imagined excellencies. Disunion alone affords the precipitate, and can purify the corrupt, turbid elements."

OMINOUSLY SIGNIFICANT.—The papers are noting the interesting fact, that the propeller *Michigan*, Captain Hopkins, owned by Chamberlain, Crawford & Co., of Cleveland, recently displayed at her mast head a banner with the inscription, "Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860." It is a striking coincidence, that on the same day her owners made an assignment of steamer and flag, for the benefit of creditors.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

AN EXCUSE is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded.—*Pope.*

THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

PART SECOND.

From Our own Correspondent.

STATE PRISON, Aug. 1st, '59.

DEAR SENTINEL:—The terrible impression of the "black hole," which must be left on every mind that is a stranger to the subject, from CHARLES READE'S intensely effective representation of it, in "Never too Late to Mend," is, I imagine, no more horrible than the reality, if the ruler of the Prison abuse his great power, and inflicts dreadful punishment from vindictive motives, striving to out-do the devilishness of a convict. For there *are* convicts who have not the slightest sense of gratitude for anything their superiors can do for them; giving insults for favors—obstinate to the most reasonable orders—treacherous enough to take any advantage of the kindest keepers. Nothing less severe than a dungeon will hold them in restraint, and those Prisons that have not dungeons, have some punishment equally hard.

The two extremes of Prison management are that of the tyrant in "Never too Late to Mend" (as it purports to be a true character) in an English Penitentiary,—and of our mild Christian MACGRAW, here at Waupun! The dungeons here are seldom used, and then only as a last resort to break a rebellious convict into obedience to the rules, than which there can be no greater necessity.

The victims of the "black hole," as described by CHARLES READE, are in no instances shut up more than two or three days. At first he gets you to think that *twenty-four hours* is an outrageous cruelty, and injures the victim seriously. But I have seen a convict released after *fifteen days* confinement in one of them, who went out to work the same day, of his own accord, and the next day was cutting stone, apparently as strong as ever. When they are put in the dungeons, they are fed on bread and water three times a day, and can be released any morning, noon, or evening, by simply asking pardon, and promising to behave themselves.

Two or three days generally suffices. But some who know nothing of the weakening and frightful effect of being shut up in—

> "Damp blackness, and a stirless breath
> That neither is of life or death,"

suppose they can live as long in the dungeon as anywhere, and march in with a defiant air, at the idea of being humbled by that means: that kind hold ont till they are fully convinced of their mistake. One man, last summer, was asked on the *eighteenth* day of his confinement in the dungeon, if he was not getting tired of it. He asked how long he had been shut up, and then said "No: I wouldn't give a d—n for a man that couldn't stay here a *year!*" He gave up, however, on the twentieth day; he has not been troublesome since.

When Mr. MCGARRY was Commissioner, he shut up in the "black hole" an old miser, from Milwaukee, for *twenty days—gagged the last five days.* When he was taken out and the gag removed, says he to MCGARRY the first thing, "There now, you g——d—— Irishman; what are you going to do to me next!"

The weight given to the subject of the "black hole" in "Never too Late," is considerably reduced when you have seen its operation in a few cases. I was once locked up in a dungeon in Sing Sing for half an hour, to see how it felt. It made me tremble, as I heard the slam of one door after another, and the locks turn, and the *bars thought* of being forgotten there, flashed into me, and I called loudly to be let out,—that I guessed I hadn't time to stop—that I could see about how it was, already! Then I screamed that I didn't want any of their fooling—that I wasn't in earnest when I said *half an hour*, and couldn't possibly stop so long. But not a word! it was silent as a charnel house, and *black* "even darkness which may be felt." My mind began floating on a sea of damp chaos. I couldn't feel sure whether I was in that living grave or in

> "A sea of stagnant idleness,—
> Blind, boundless, mute, and motionless!
> Vacuum, absorbing space,
> And fixedness without a place!"

To keep the consciousness of being in a material body, I opened and shut the blades of my knife continually. Bless me! a convict can't even do that! I walked around with my hand on the cold wall. Then an undefined recollection of HALF AN HOUR came to me! Had I been there a week, or a thousand years? At any rate, the man must have died suddenly, during that half hour, without telling of my being shut up.

> "Present fears,
> Are less than horrible imaginings,"

and I was only waiting to perceive a dragon, or griffin, or a hideous face with horns and flaming eyes stretch his long fingers through the blackness to lay hold on me, to know I had "passed the earthly vale and entered the dread unknown!"

"The Hasheesh Eater" could not have *lived longer in half an hour*, than I did. There was nothing by which to measure the flight of time—except the growth of my beard, and that was very unsatisfactory. A man that can remain in the "black hole" after he has been in it *six hours*, when he can come out by asking pardon, must be nearer brute than human, for his mind must be very coarse not to suffer intensely, but stand it till nature is exhausted, unless he is insane. In a half hour to a minute I again beheld the light of day.

A man was sent here who is slightly insane on religious matters, tho' at first they thought he was pretending it. He refused obedience, and being put in the dungeon, told them they could not keep him there—that he was Christ, and when they should come again, he would be vanished. In two hours Mr. MCGRAW went to see him. The man said he was some surprised at not having been released by Divine Power, for St. Peter was, who was not so great as he. He desired MACGRAW to shut the doors again and leave him: he had faith that his case would be attended to soon.

In two hours he visited him again. The man calmly said, "Well; I am disappointed. I find I am not delivered. I thought *better* of the Holy Ghost than that. I've nothing more to do with the Trinity now. I'm only a common man now. I am at your service!"

JAMES GIDDINGS, Esq., the Deputy Warden, was prominently connected with this Prison in its first days. He has the immediate supervision of all the work about the Prison, and is a man of very quick perception, and, I should think, great physical strength. Rev. SAMUEL SMITH is Chaplain of the Prison, and Dr. H. L. BUTTERFIELD, the Physician; that he has been successful in his office, is apparent from the remarkably few who get sick enough to enter the hospital; of the 173 convicts, not one has been in the hospital for the past two months.

The Circuit Court of Dodge County has jurisdiction of all crimes committed at the Prison, it being in that county. Convicts escaping, if re-taken, may be convicted thereof by this Court, and sentenced to ten years further imprisonment. An officer of the Prison being convicted of willingly allowing a prisoner to escape, may be sentenced to imprisonment here for twenty years. The keepers are not allowed to speak to the prisoners, nor the prisoners to each other, except it be to say something necessary concerning their work; nor are the keepers allowed any conversation among themselves in presence of the prisoners.

The prisoners are marched to and from their work and meals in single file, taking the lock step, each posse in charge of its keeper. The convicts wear uniform, but when discharged or pardoned are provided with a suit of citizen's clothes, and five dollars.

The weapons in the armory are kept clean and ready for use at all times. In case of an escape or rebellion, it is understood the large bell will ring incessantly, as an alarm, and the citizens of Waupun are expected to hasten to surround the Prison wall, and do all in their power to prevent the escape of prisoners. The Commissioner may command the aid of any person to assist in quelling a disturbance; any person refusing to obey such command, is liable to the same penalties or forfeitures that apply to them if they refuse to obey a Sheriff calling upon the aid of the county to suppress an insurrection.

One of the most interesting prisoners is SAM. MCPHERSON, a young colored man. He was sent here for dogging and robbing a man for whom he had worked all winter, without getting pay. He owns up to having dogged him, but denies the robbery. SAM is one of the most industrious and best behaved men here, and all agree that if any one deserves a pardon, it is he. He was superintendent of the stone-cutting till a few months ago; it did not agree with his health: he now drives team.

The most disagreeable person on the premises is ELSIE NORTON. She is about 50 years old. She and her husband were sent here for ten years, in 1852, for whipping their lit" tle adopted boy to death. They tried to make him own that he lied, in reporting something of her, which *she* knew to be *true*. His last faint words were, "I told the truth."

The story is well remembered by most of the Sabbath School children in Wisconsin.—They will hardly forget contributing a handsome little sum for the erection of a monument of his memory, which sum was all laid out in getting up costly engravings of the design of the monument—or else it *wasn't*.—The pictures were displayed in the windows on Broadway, and Milwaukeeans in New York are asked if it looks like the original! Then they tell the whole swindle.

EMANUEL DANNAN, the martyr of truth, sleeps in his grave, out in Marquette, without a stone above him, they say. His murderers are *here*. But the Sabbath School children, all over the State, who threw in their little dimes and half dimes for his majestic monument in prospective, have only to "chew the food of sweet and bitter fancy," and swallow the juice.

NYM CRINKLE.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

A letter from Vallegio gives a few details of the interview of the Emperors at Villafranca. When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and Cent-Gardes on the left. The Emperor Francis Joseph insisted on Napoleon entering first — Napoleon invited Francis Joseph to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused—he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the setting-room alone and sat down on opposite sides of the table. Napoleon laid on the table a few cigarettes, and offered one to the young sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed some time in Italian, but more frequently in German. Not a word was written down.

During the conversation Napoleon mechanically picked to pieces the flowers in a vase before him. On issuing from the house, Napoleon conversed an instant with Baron Hess, while Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant. They then briefly inspected their escort. Francis Joseph was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the cent gards and guides that he openly expressed his admiration, and also asked whether they formed a part of the Imperial Guard.

A letter from Vienna says that exactly at 9 in the morning of the 11th Francis Joseph reached Villa Franca, where he was received by Louis Napoleon with great kindness and show of deference. The two monarch's breakfasted, and remained together till 5 P. M., and it would appear, settled the basis of peace before parting. In military circles it is said Napoleon showed documents to the Emperor of Austria, which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity of sacrificing Lombardy. One document was a Prusso-Anglo Russian peace project based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy; and the other was a dispatch in which Prussia expresses a resolve not to draw the sword in defense of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy.

It was agreed that the Pope should be President of the Confederation, and Francis Joseph promised to do all in his power to persuade the Pope to agree to the secularization of the domains of the Church. This last piece of information appears apocryphal, but was acquired from an excellent source, and doubtless will prove true. In 1851 it was known at Rome that Napoleon had formed a plan for the confederation of the Italian States, and one or two of its principal features are still in my memory. Then, as now, the Pope was to be President of the confederation, but the executive power was to be in the hands of Sardinia.

The idea of the secularization of the dominions of the Church, is new to none of the powers.

Information has been received from Verona that the officers and men of the Austrian army are greatly depressed, as they had expected soon to balance the account with the Allies. Had war lasted till autumn it is probable that the Emperor would have lost Venetia as well as Lombardy; but it is a fact that the Austrian army had almost recovered its original strength and confidence.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says he has seen a Turin letter, which says that when Napoleon announced to Victor Emanuel the terms of the treaty, he said: "Has your Majesty any observation to make?" The King, understanding at once the situation, replied by the question, "Has your Majesty anything to add?" The two sovereigns bowed and parted.

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A man was sent here who is slightly insane on religious matters, tho' at first they thought he was pretending it. He refused obedience, and being put in the dungeon, told them they could not keep him there—that he was Christ, and when they should come again, he would be vanished. In two hours Mr. MCGRAW went to see him. The man said he was some surprised at not having been released by Divine Power, for St. Peter was, who was not so great as he. He desired MACGRAW to shut the doors again and leave him: he had faith that his case would be attended to soon.

In two hours he visited him again. The man calmly said, "Well; I am disappointed. I find I am not delivered. I thought *better* of the Holy Ghost than that. I've nothing more to do with the Trinity now. I'm only a common man now. I am at your service!"

JAMES GIDDINGS, Esq., the Deputy Warden, was prominently connected with this Prison in its first days. He has the immediate supervision of all the work about the Prison, and is a man of very quick perception, and, I should think, great physical strength. Rev. SAMUEL SMITH is Chaplain of the Prison, and Dr. H. L. BUTTERFIELD, the Physician; that he has been successful in his office, is apparent from the remarkably few who get sick enough to enter the hospital; of the 173 convicts, not one has been in the hospital for the past two months.

The Circuit Court of Dodge County has jurisdiction of all crimes committed at the Prison, it being in that county. Convicts escaping, if re-taken, may be convicted thereof by this Court, and sentenced to ten years further imprisonment. An officer of the Prison being convicted of willingly allowing a prisoner to escape, may be sentenced to imprisonment here for twenty years. The keepers are not allowed to speak to the prisoners, nor the prisoners to each other, except it be to say something necessary concerning their work; nor are the keepers allowed any conversation among themselves in presence of the prisoners.

The prisoners are marched to and from their work and meals in single file, taking the lock step, each posse in charge of its keeper. The convicts wear uniform, but when discharged or pardoned are provided with a suit of citizen's clothes, and five dollars.

The weapons in the armory are kept clean and ready for use at all times. In case of an escape or rebellion, it is understood the large bell will ring incessantly, as an alarm, and the citizens of Waupun are expected to hasten to surround the Prison wall, and do all in their power to prevent the escape of prisoners. The Commissioner may command the aid of any person to assist in quelling a disturbance; any person refusing to obey such command, is liable to the same penalties or forfeitures that apply to them if they refuse to obey a Sheriff calling upon the aid of the county to suppress an insurrection.

One of the most interesting prisoners is SAM. MCPHERSON, a young colored man. He was sent here for dogging and robbing a man for whom he had worked all winter, without getting pay. He owns up to having dogged him, but denies the robbery. SAM is one of the most industrious and best behaved men here, and all agree that if any one deserves a pardon, it is he. He was superintendent of the stone-cutting till a few months ago; it did not agree with his health: he now drives team.

The most disagreeable person on the premises is ELSIE NORTON. She is about 50 years old. She and her husband were sent here for ten years, in 1852, for whipping their lit" tle adopted boy to death. They tried to make him own that he lied, in reporting something of her, which *she* knew to be *true*. His last faint words were, "I told the truth."

The story is well remembered by most of the Sabbath School children in Wisconsin.—They will hardly forget contributing a handsome little sum for the erection of a monument of his memory, which sum was all laid out in getting up costly engravings of the design of the monument—or else it *wasn't*.—The pictures were displayed in the windows on Broadway, and Milwaukeeans in New York are asked if it looks like the original! Then they tell the whole swindle.

EMANUEL DANNAN, the martyr of truth, sleeps in his grave, out in Marquette, without a stone above him, they say. His murderers are *here*. But the Sabbath School children, all over the State, who threw in their little dimes and half dimes for his majestic monument in prospective, have only to "chew the food of sweet and bitter fancy," and swallow the juice.

NYM CRINKLE.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

A letter from Vallegio gives a few details of the interview of the Emperors at Villafranca. When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and Cent-Gardes on the left. The Emperor Francis Joseph insisted on Napoleon entering first — Napoleon invited Francis Joseph to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused—he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the setting-room alone and sat down on opposite sides of the table. Napoleon laid on the table a few cigarettes, and offered one to the young sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed some time in Italian, but more frequently in German. Not a word was written down.

During the conversation Napoleon mechanically picked to pieces the flowers in a vase before him. On issuing from the house, Napoleon conversed an instant with Baron Hess, while Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant. They then briefly inspected their escort. Francis Joseph was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the cent gards and guides that he openly expressed his admiration, and also asked whether they formed a part of the Imperial Guard.

A letter from Vienna says that exactly at 9 in the morning of the 11th Francis Joseph reached Villa Franca, where he was received by Louis Napoleon with great kindness and show of deference. The two monarch's breakfasted, and remained together till 5 P. M., and it would appear, settled the basis of peace before parting. In military circles it is said Napoleon showed documents to the Emperor of Austria, which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity of sacrificing Lombardy. One document was a Prusso-Anglo Russian peace project based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy; and the other was a dispatch in which Prussia expresses a resolve not to draw the sword in defense of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy.

It was agreed that the Pope should be President of the Confederation, and Francis Joseph promised to do all in his power to persuade the Pope to agree to the secularization of the domains of the Church. This last piece of information appears apocryphal, but was acquired from an excellent source, and doubtless will prove true. In 1851 it was known at Rome that Napoleon had formed a plan for the confederation of the Italian States, and one or two of its principal features are still in my memory. Then, as now, the Pope was to be President of the confederation, but the executive power was to be in the hands of Sardinia.

The idea of the secularization of the dominions of the Church, is new to none of the powers.

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FIRE ON A RAILROAD TRACK.—The mail train from Cincinnati, due here at one o'clock yesterday, was detained two hours at a point about three miles below London, by the burning of immense quantities of dry wood piled along the Little Miami railroad track. The wood, piled on both sides of the road, must have been on fire several hours before the train reached it, for the track was so much damaged by the heat that it was found impossible to proceed. In some places a dozen iron rails were raised eighteen inches from the ground, and other places they were forced from their places by the heat, and had expanded in every direction.

About two hundred thousand cords of wood are said to have been consumed by the fire. It is supposed that the wood caught fire from sparks from passing locomotives, but it seems impossible that such a conflagration could originate from sparks. The grass and sod along the road is very dry, and it is possible that they might have first communicated the fire to the wood. A few days ago over one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood on that road were destroyed by fire, but, being farther away from the road, no damage resulted to the track.—*Columbus Statesman, 31st.*

FROZEN LIMBS AMPUTATED AND WOODEN ONES SUBSTITUTED.—We are pleased to greet once more our unfortunate friend and late townsman, H. S. PACKARD, Esq. He arrived here on Wednesday from Philadelphia, where he had been to have his limbs replaced artificially. The circumstances under which Mr. Packard lost his feet will be remembered by our readers, having been detailed in the papers at the time. He was crossing an Iowa prairie last Winter, lost his way in a snow storm, and suffered by exposure more than it seemed possible for a human being to endure and survive. His feet were frozen and both had to be amputated. Since that time and within a few days, Mr. P. has been unable to walk and had to be carried about. He left his residence in Iowa a short time ago, and was taken to Philadelphia, where the artificial feet he now wears, were constructed to order. As soon as they were adjusted he found himself able to walk with ease, and no doubt experienced as much joy at the restoration of his locomotive powers as he would have felt at receiving a fortune.—*Rochester Union.*

A FRENCH AMAZON.—Among the wounded conveyed to Vercelli is a young woman, a cantiniere belonging to one of the regiments, who received a ball in the thigh in the affair of Turbigo. Having seen several French soldiers fall around her, she seized on a musket, charged with a bayonet against the Austrians, and continued to fight until shot down. Her conduct has been specially mentioned to the Emperor. It was at first proposed to amputate the limb, but she refused, saying: "I do not fear the operation, but it will prevent me following my regiment." She is now perfectly recovered.

THE FUNAMBULIST who tried to balance the North Pole, got seriously cut by the axes of the earth.

HOW IS IT that the trees can put on a new dress without opening their *trunks*?—Because they *leave* out their summer clothing.

THE PULPIT AND THE MASSES.—The New York *Christian Intelligencer* asks if the pulpit of this day reaches the masses of people, and fears it does not. We quote:

> Upon luxurious couches, surrounded by gilding and scenery, on a pleasant Sunday, when not too hot or cold, too wet or dry, a gayly-dressed multitude listen sleepily, first to soft music behind them, and then to the musical voice before them; and when the hour and a half is spent, the rustling silk move out to the sound of the organ, and the pulpit remains a cold, unmeaning piece of mummery. Outside, the multitude rush by unheeding and unheeded. There is no pulpit for them. Vice and misery, in ten thousand forms, are plotting, and stifling, and destroying; cruelty and oppression are rampant amidst our churches, and the groans of the victims mingle with the church-bells. Does the pulpit reach the masses? That is something for us to answer as Christians. For if it does not, the masses will reach and overturn the pulpit.

AMONG the names that are honorably mentioned in the accounts of the battle of Solferino, is that of Captain Brady. The gallant captain is an Irishman, and fills the post of aid-de-camp near the person of the Emperor of the French. He had a horse shot under him at Solferino, as he rode by the side of Napoleon in the midst of the hottest fire on that eventful day. We are assured there are close upon 300 Irish officers now serving with the French army in Italy.

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED—READ THIS.—"I can only account for my present sound health from the constant, though moderate use of BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—having from my youth suffered, at intervals, from *Piles*, in both forms, sometimes so severe as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

CAUTION!—Beware of Imposition See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. aug4d1w

For Sale or Rent.

Pitt's or Hall's Threshing Machines

FOR SALE BY
jy25s6d3w1m L. J HIGBY.

CITY LAND OFFICE

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE Property, which we are authorized to offer on City Property improved—for Dwelling Houses and for in Several, First or Fourth Wards:

The undivided sixteenth interest of fourteen thousand and sixty acres of Pine Lands in Marquette county, Michigan. The Lands are surrounded by Mills, and are in the neighborhood of valuable Mines. Pertaining to the above property, but would exchange for property that is encumbered, a Block of unincumbered land in the West Division.

Also five hundred and sixty acres of Heavy Timbered Land, in the State of Illinois in a large settlement two and a half miles from the Illinois River, and eight miles from the city of St. Louis. Will also exchange this property for lots and lot in the Second Ward in Five Ward. The Lands are all free from any encumbrance. Title is perfect.

Also, we will sell three well-known Hotel and two lots, known as the Atheneum House, fronting the Hacking House, Fifth Ward. Its situation for business is second to none in the city of Milwaukee & Chicago R. R., and immediately opposite the said Hotel six new brick stores are going up. The said Hotel and lots will be sold on ten years credit without any money being paid down, with seven per cent. interest.

Also, a tract of 19 acres 2½ miles from city limits, which we will sell for $2,300, cash.

We have continued applications to exchange city property for farms. There is also an increased demand for farms from the large emigration which is now coming to our State. Any one having farms along the La Crosse Railroad it would be well for them to leave a list of same with us.

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
jy23d1m&1t5 QUEEN & WALL,
City Land Agents.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE THREE BRICK DWELLING Houses in the seventh Ward, finished in the most modern style, with every convenience and in a pleasant neighborhood. The houses are entirely new and will pay from 7 to 10 per cent on investment. The above will be sold at Auction or Traded for Stock of dry goods or groceries. The title to the said property is perfect and also free from all incumbrance.
jy23 C. WALL.

The Model Farm for Sale!

CHUMNEY PROPOSES TO
SELL THE MODEL FARM,
LOCATED IN THE
TOWN OF SUMMIT, WAUKESHA CO.,
Five Miles from Railroad Station.

THE MODEL FARM IS KNOWN throughout the West as the best farm that stands out of doors; there are 320 acres of land, 240 acres of which is under the plough, and the balance an excellent Grove; a fine young orchard, 30 acres in bearing, part of which is bearing fruit, forms a part of the premises. There is a beautiful Lake full of fish on the farm and the Houses, Barns, &c., are good enough for anybody. Any person wishing a home cannot find a better in this West, and it will be sold cheap. If no purchaser is found I propose to offer the farm for rent for a term of years. Come and deal fairly. Ye who have money, "stand not upon the order of your coming, but come all at once," for this my best bolt at the present time. Title clear and indisputable.

J. M. CHUMNEY,
jy15t3w2m&w2m Newhall House, Milwaukee.

FARM FOR SALE.

A CONTAINING 143 ACRES UNDER good state of cultivation, 60 acres under the plow, 30 miles from this city, three miles west of Waukesha, the County seat, on the line of the M. & M. R. R.; plenty of timber, well watered, good orchard and other fruit; good Frame House and Barn. Terms easy, including crops. Inquire of the subscriber, if not for sale, the stock of 15 cows, 3 yoke of oxen. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 19 Spring street, Milwaukee, or of P. C. WHITE, Esq., or C. C. OLIN, Esq., No. 3 Pardee's Block, or C. C. Street on the place. jy15s3d3m J. M. SWEET.

FOR SALE.

TWO OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK HOUSES,
In the Block of Nine Houses,
JACKSON ST., NEAR DIVISION.

These Houses are three stories high, and have fine stone cellars. There are

NINE ROOMS IN EACH HOUSE,

And a good supply of Pantries and Closets, and all well finished, in modern style. The parlors are finished with stucco cornice and centerpieces, and marble mantles. There is also

A GOOD BRICK STABLE,

AND A FILTERING CISTERN ON EACH LOT, and are supplying the best quality of water, office corner of East Water and Knapp sts., or address me through the Post office. Price $4,000; terms easy.
au1s3m&d1m ADAM GRANT.

FOR SALE.

LOT 13, BLOCK 76, FRONTING ON Jackson Street, 7th Ward, City of Milwaukee. Terms liberal. Address ALFRED A. MOTT,
jy21t10d6m 61 Front Street, New York City.

J. H. CRAMPTON,

GENERAL LAND AGENT, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, will pay personal attention to the selection of PINE AND FARMING LANDS, in this State, and locate the same on reasonable terms.
OFFICE NO. 12 WISCONSIN STREET. oct1

Cash for Land Warrants.

I AM PREPARED TO ENTER FROM 5,000 to 5,000 acres of choice Farming Lands, mostly openings, of my selection, in well settled counties in this State, at 10 shillings per acre. Call soon.
sep14 J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE OF SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of certain indebtedness due and owing by Zeb. Tuttle, Orton, to Oliver W. Gunnison; notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale executed by said Cotton the following described property deposited as collateral security for the payment of said indebtedness will be sold at public auction at the office of Dennis & Pierson, No. 9 Albany Building, in the city of Milwaukee, on Saturday the 6th day of August 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, viz: One hand and mortgage made by C. C. Cotton, to said Z. A. Cotton, on the 8th day of April, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, May 10, 1858, in volume 85 of mortgages, at pages 43 and 44; also, two notes made by Louis Fierzheim & Co., in said Z. A. Cotton, dated Milwaukee 28th of March, 1859, and mortgage to secure the same, recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County, March 7, 1857, in volume 80 of mortgages, at page 192.

Dated Milwaukee, August 2, 1859.

C. W. GUNNISON,
by DENNIS & PIERSON, his Attorneys.
aug3s3d4t

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the condition of a certain promissory note, bearing date December 1st, A. D. 1857, executed by H. Hibbard and John S. Harris, and also in the condition of a certain chattel mortgage of the same date, executed by said Hibbard and Harris to secure the payment of said note. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that we shall cause to be sold at public sale, the stock of 15 cows, 3 yoke of oxen. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 19 Spring street, Milwaukee, or of P. C. WHITE, Esq., No. 3 Pardee's Block, or C. C. Street on the place.

MOSES A. JAMES, and
JOSEPH JAMES.
BUTLER, BUTTRICK & COTTRILL, Attorneys. Mortgagees.
By W. W. BROWN, Agent.
jy16s2d3w

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license issued by the County Court of Dodge County, State of Wisconsin, on the 23d day of May last past, in the matter of the estate of Solomon Jones, deceased, the undersigned Administrators will, on the 30th day of July next ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., offer for sale at public vendue, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to-wit:—Lots number seven (7) and eight (8) of the one hundred and thirty-three, in the First Ward of the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Dated the 14th day of June, A. D. 1859.

NARCISSE M. JUNEAU,
HENRY E. WHITE,
Administrators.
Jun14d1t&d6w

The above sale is hereby postponed to the 13th day of August next, at the same place and time of sale.

July 20th, 1859.

NARCISSE M. JUNEAU,
HENRY E. WHITE,
jy21t5&6t&ag13. Administrators.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET, CHILDS' OLD STAND. Sell all descriptions of goods at his usual price; advance on all goods, and sell at public or private s

Special Notices.

KINNOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west.

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENSOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

Kinnosha, Wis.
aug11&12&13d3w

A CARD TO THE "LADIES."

Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills

FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant Females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the health—otherwise, these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1,00 per box.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee.

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices, and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Fess, jr., 195 East Water St., J. M. Alcott 202, J. H. Tesch, 9 Spring St., and C. H. Gardiner & Co., 19 Spring St. "Ladies" by enclosing $1,00 to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world.

sep2lh2w2d&wkly.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile signature of CURTIS & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 3 Cedar street New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.
Je30l419idw&twly.

R. R. R.

HOARSENESS CURED.—CURED IN FIVE MINUTES.—Persons who have been unable to utter a sound for weeks, have been suddenly restored by the R. R. R. Throats that have been sore and swollen, have been relieved from all difficulties in a few minutes. The R. R. Relief makes the voice clear, melodious, and musical. Speakers, vocalists and ministers, who are troubled with Sore Throat, or Hoarseness of Speech, or Irritation in the Throat, while speaking, should try the R. R. Relief. For bad Colds, Spitting of Blood, Consumption in its early stages, Bronchitis, Lung Complaints, Asthma, the R. R. Resolvent, used with the R. R. Relief, will insure prompt and speedy relief.

For Sprains, Strains, Enlargement of the Joints, R. R. Relief acts like a charm, instantly alleviating the pain, and dissipating the most frightful swellings and distortions.

R. R. R. sold by druggists everywhere.

R A R is sold by C. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons, J. F. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by druggists everywhere.

aug5dawsw

Clothing.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

196 EAST WATER STREET.

may8l240dly

JAMES A. SWAIN,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,

No. 93 East Water Street,

Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the former house. au31l23d1y

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

1859.—SPRING OF—1859.

136 EAST WATER STREET,

GEO. DYER & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND ALTOGETHER THE most extensive and complete Stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

To be found in the State. In our Stock may be found all articles used by Saddle and Harness Makers, Carriage Trimmers and Trunk Makers, and to which we respectfully call the attention of the trade.

We keep on hand more than 100 varieties of saddles, including

SIDE, SPANISH, PAD, COLUMBIAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SADDLES,

All kinds of TEAM, WAGON, BUGGY, CARRIAGE and COACH HARNESS.

Horse Collars of every description and quality.

WHIPS, BLANKETS, NETS, BELLS,

and every article used in connection with horses.

We are constantly receiving additions to our Stock, and will continue to keep a complete assortment of best goods, and sell as low as can be bought in the West. To Mechanics we would say, call and see us, we would say, our intention is to do business in such a manner as will satisfy all who give us a trial.

To our old customers we would say, it is only necessary to say, we shall conduct our business on the same principle as heretofore, and thankfully for past favors respectfully solicit their continuance.

Je18l2w&dawly

COACH & SADLERY HARDWARE

BARNES BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

No. 6 Albany Block,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade to their large and superior stock of

Saddlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Saddles, Collars,
Patent and Enamelled Leather,
Enamelled Cloths, and Dash Rollers,
Whips, Horse Covers, Fly Nets, &c.,
Carriage Springs, Axles,
Malleable Iron, &c.

Bows, Fellocs, Spokes, Shafts, Hubs, &c., of the best Eastern timber.

300 SADDLES,

Just received from one of the largest Eastern manufactories, the quality and workmanship unsurpassed to which we would call special attention.

☞ Our stock throughout will be found complete, and offered at the lowest prices.

BARNES BROTHERS,
nov23h484d1y Michigan st., opposite Newhall House

1859.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs,

OPEN TO VISITORS SEEKING HEALTH OR PLEASURE, FROM JUNE FIRST TO OCTOBER FIRST.

Accommodations for over 500 Persons.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capitol of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 40 miles from Delaware, 3 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad.

The medicinal qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.

For Rooms or other information, address

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
White Sulphur Springs Ohio

Je7l488d1m

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[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

THE LAST VICTIM OF THE SCOTTISH MAIDEN.

[CONCLUDED.]

"I neither know nor care," said the innkeeper, rising, also. "But I say yet more; not only curses upon him, the traitor, but upon her, his lady light-o'love, who would have brought a stain upon Argyle's time-honored house had she become his bride!"

This was too much. In another moment Hamilton's dirk was gleaming in his hand. "Villain, unsay that word," he thundered out, "she is as pure as driven snow."

"His lady light-o'love," repeated the Campbell, with a mocking smile, at the same time preparing to defend himself; but the furious Hamilton had closed upon him ere the words had well passed his lips—one fierce struggle followed, then the Highlander fell heavily to the ground as his assailant plunged the dagger into his breast up to the hilt, exclaiming: "Die, then, with the foul lie in your throat." One deep groan—one strong convulsion of the stalwart limbs and the Campbell was a corpse.

Hamilton stood transfixed, while his boiling blood gradually subsided, and his passion cooled in the presence of death. The whole thing had taken place so suddenly, that he could hardly believe the livin ,breathing man he had been talking to so amicably but a few moments before, was lying there murdered by his own hand. But suddenly as he gazed, he felt his flesh creep with a strange horror, as he saw the soulless eyes of the blind maiden upturned towards him as she knelt on the ground by her dead father, towards whom she had crept with a step so stealthy that he had not heard her. Hamilton drew back, shuddering from the fixed stare, so dreadful seemed the expression of hate on her white, ghastly face; but as he receded she crept towards him on her knees and laid her hand, which she had steeped in her father's blood, on his, till it bore the same red stain, and said in a low, stifled voice: "You have murdered him, and you shall die for it. None saw the murder, for my blind eyes saw it not; but think not to escape; the vengeance of Heaven will track you out one day." Then flinging up her arms to heaven, she exclaimed: "My father, O my father!" and fell upon the corpse with a shriek so wild and piercing, that Hamilton felt as if it must have rung upon the ears of every person in the town, and reached even through the massive walls of Inverary Castle.

That cry recalled him to himself; he must escape right speedily, or another moment would see him surrounded by those whom it must rouse; the instinct of self-preservation at once took the place of every other feeling, and with one bound he darted to the outer door, opened it, rushed to the stable, mounted the horse without saddle or bridle, and the clattering of his horse's feet, as he galloped away, was all that the inhabitants heard of him as they rushed to the inn, whence the blind girl's shrieks were still heard echoing.

Hamilton never slackened his pace till he had laid ten miles between him and Inverary. In those days the course of justice was as stern as it was summary; and he felt well assured that the present Marquis of Argyle, the younger brother of his rival, would never rest till he had found out the murderer of his retainer, especially when he heard from Elspeth the circumstances of his death; and if he succeeded in his search, the services of the "maiden" would right speedily be called into action for Kenelm himself.

When at last he ventured, under cover of a fir wood, to stop his furious course, he began to consider the best means of avoiding discovery, with no small anxiety as to the issue. His best hope was in the fact, that none had been present during the murder but the blind girl, who could not identify him; and that not a single inhabitant of Inverary had seen him, except her dead father himself. He was now not very far from the house of his kinsman, where he originally intended to have passed the night. The time he had spent so fatally at the inn fin Inverary had not extended beyond an hour, and the rapid pace at which he had traversed the last ten miles had fully brought him to the time when he would, according to his ordinary style of traveling have reached his destination. He therefore resolved to proceed thither at once, as if he were only arriving from the village where he has left his servants, and to trust that no one would ever suspect him of having made his unfortunate detour into the domain of his enemy. This plan succeeded perfectly; he was expected by his cousin; and the next morning his servant joined him, having left his comrade doing well; so that no doubt was for a moment entertained that he had ever deviated from the road he had been expected to take, and he had once more started from Edinburgh before the news of the murder had spread beyond Inverary.—Nevertheless, when the fact did become known, it created a sensation, chiefly owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case—a murder committed by an unknown assassin in presence of one sole witness, and that one deprived of the power of seeing the murderer, was even in those days of bloodshed, a striking event, and the mysterious escape of the criminal seemed altogether unaccountable.

The Marquis of Argyle, who was at his castle on the fatal night, left no stone unturned in his efforts to discover the perpetrator of the deed, being stimulated to unusual activity in the search, by the suspicion he entertained that the assassin was in some way connected with the family of his foes, the Hamiltons. This he gathered from the conversation between the murderer and his victim; which Elispeth detailed word for word, but it afforded no clue whatever to the actual individual, and Kenelm himself was never suspected.

After a few weeks of useless investigation the search was given up; but the details of the murder were carefully recorded by the court of justice, and the Lord of Argyle declared that if ever in his lifetime the assassin was discovered, he would bring him to the scaffold, be the interval ever so long. Elispeth found a home in the Marquis's household, after the good old fashion of these times, which recognized a claim on the part of all the helpless and afflicted of the clans to find a refuge with the family of their chief, and Kenelm had, to all appearances, escaped with perfect impunity.

Yet he, gay and reckless as he seemed, was secretly haunted by one dark foreboding, which never left him night or day. Campbell was not the first man he had slain in the course of his stormy career; but he was the first he had *murdered;* the first whose life he had taken otherwise than in honorable warfare; and already the unfailing retribution of actual crime had commenced in the deep secret of his heart. Wherever he went, alone or in crowds, from the hour when the low, solemn warning of the blind girl came to him as he stood with his feet dabbling in the blood of her father, he heard that voice ringing in his ear, and telling him that vengeance would surely find him yet, and the sleepless justice of the Invisible track him out when he least looked for it. Not even the joy-bells on his wedding morning, could drown that ominous whisper in his soul, nor the sweet tones of the gentle Lady Ellen, while she murmured her bridal vows. Still was it sounding there, when the feble cry of his first-born spoke of new ties to make life sweet; and later still, he heard it through the firing of the salutes that greeted him as an ambassador on a foreign shore. Years passed on, most of which were spent at one of the continental courts; and when at last he returned, with his wife and family to Edinburgh, the murder of the innkeeper had not been thought of by any one for a long time past.

One day, about a month after his arrival in the Scottish capital, Hamilton was walking along the most fashionable part of the old town, where the houses of the nobility were chiefly to be found, when his attention was attracted by a fray, which was going on in the streets between two young men. Such a sight was by no means uncommon in those days; but the fury of the lads was so great that it was evident that some serious mischief would ensue if they were not separated.—Hamilton, whose rank in the city entitled him to interfere, at once rushed in between them, calling to them in a loud voice to desist immediately from further quarrelling, and with a firm grasp of his strong hands on the shoulders of each he sent them reeling to the opposite side of the street.

The affair had collected a considerable crowd and Hamilton's rank and position were well known amongst them, so that they all made way for him as he turned to resume his walk. One moment he stood there in all his proud prosperity, receiving the homage of the people as his right, and scarce bending his lofty head in acknowledgment of it—the sunshine of a bright summer sky streaming down upon his noble and commanding form seemed but to testify the brilliancy of his worldly prospects.

One moment he stood thus, and the next, the vengeance which had so long tracked his steps unseen laid hold of him with a deadly grasp, and the sun of Hamilton's career sunk down to set in blood. A shriek so thrilling and intense that it seemed to pierce his very heart, suddenly rang through the air, and all eyes, as well as his own, were turned to the spot from which it appeared to have arisen—and there a sight presented itself which caused the stately Hamilton to grow pale and tremble like a child. On the highest step of the stone stair which led to the door of the Marquis of Argyle's town residence, a tall haggard-looking woman was standing—her arms were outstretched towards Hamilton, and her eyes, whose glassy vacancy showed that they were sightless, seemed to glare upon him with a horrible triumph as she shrieked out in tones that were heard far and near: "Slain him! seize that man whoever he may be—he is the murderer of my father, I know him by his voice." Many of Argyle's retainers were amongst the crowd, and the Marquis himself had been drawn to the window by the noise of the quarrel. All knew Elispeth Campbell, the blind woman, and remembered her father's mysterious murder—all could testify to the acuteness of her sense of hearing, and to the repeated expression of her longing desire that she might hear the voice of the assassin so long sought in vain, for she remembered the full rich tones that had called on her father to unsay his words one instant ere he fell a corpse, and she felt certain she could know them again if she could but once hear the murderer speak; and now, after the lapse of all these years, the well known voice had struck her ear, and again and again she screamed out: "Seize him! I know he is my father's murderer!"

In another moment Argyle was confronting Hamilton, too thankful to have such a charge established against his ancient enemy. The people crowded round, and if any had been disposed to doubt the blind woman's recognition, Hamilton's own awe-struck conscience set a seal upon its truth, for he attempted no defense, but kept his appalled look still fixed upon the blind woman's ghastly face; he let his hands fall at his side and exclaimed: "It is the hand of God, and I am lost."

He spoke truly; he was lost indeed. Argyle speedily brought him to justice. The blind woman's evidence was unquestionable, nor did he attempt to controvert it; it was as if the very blood of the murdered man had risen up to cry for vengeance; and all men deemed it a righteous sentence which doomed him to the scaffold.

Not many days after that bright morning when he stood, as it seemed, on the pinnacle of fortune with admiring crowds around him, he found himself again the centre of a large assemblage, the object of interest to all. The deadly sudden had been prepared to receive another victim, and at her feet the noble lady Ellen Hamilton sat weeping bitterest tears, as she saw the lover of her youth, the husband of her riper years, led up to die.

They let him pause one instant to take leave of her. "My Ellen, do not weep," he said, "this is but the work of God's unsleeping justice. I ever knew that I must die for the rash deed. The blind woman's voice has haunted me through all these years, as it seems mine has haunted her. She told me vengeance would overtake me, and it has come—merciful it is that it meets me on the scaffold and not in the fires of hell." He kissed her pale lips and passed on.

Still nearer to the fatal maiden stood the blind woman, who had murdered him as surely as he killed her father. He laid his hand on hers: "Elispeth, you are avenged," he said; "I am about to die. Now, let your hatred pass away, and pray for me."

"I will," she answered, and tears fell from her sightless eyes as he passed on to suffer.

In another instant the maiden had done her work, and the last of her victims lay slaughtered in her terrible embrace.

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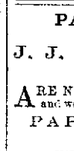

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Please call upon us, or send us your orders, and we will endeavor to please you, both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place. Please send in your orders with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. apr5

GARDEN TOOLS.

A full stock. FARMING TOOLS, a full stock.

NOTICE GENERALLY.

☞We cannot enumerate our stock on paper, but request the public to bear in mind, that OUR STORE IS A CASTSTORE, and if you want to be well supplied in Hardware you will call at the BIG HARDWARE STORE IN THE COUNTRY. TIMES MONEY. Our store is so well managed, that if you visit us so long in person, we are obliged to hunt up over the store to find the article called for. TIME IS MONEY. If you order by mail, your order will be filled as favorable as if the goods bought in person, but you must send along the cash.

NAZRO'S BUILDING.

The only cash Hardware Store in the country.
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE SEASON FOR PRESERVING Pails is at hand. Call at Nazro's Building, where you will find a large assortment of Kettles, Saucepans, Steam Pans. H. J. NAZRO & Co

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES,

REQUIRING NO GREASE, CONSEquently no disagreeable smoke arises during the process of baking; for sale by
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE assortment of double and single shot guns, which we shall sell very cheap. Call and look at our stock. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

ROAD SCRAPERS.

A FEW OF THE ABOVE, FROM EASTern manufacturers, for sale by
H. J. NAZRO & CO.
je27

WHEEL BARROWS.

S

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, August 5, 1859.

Money Matters, &c.

A NEW FEATURE IN MISSOURI BANKING.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

A new feature in Banking has just been reported. On the $42,000 last sent up to the Farmers' Bank of Lexington, for redemption in gold, $21,000 in silver was paid; on no other terms would the redeemed. This was accepted, as the best that could be done. The Bank then offered to take back the silver at a discount of ½ ₱ cent for so much of the same funds as had been paid for it, thus making a speculation of ½ ₱ cent upon its own notes. This is a shaving business not heretofore practiced by the Banks of Missouri, and was left for the Farmers' Bank, at Lexington, to initiate. But the offer was not accepted, for want of silver it is possible the next demand upon that Bank for redemption will be paid in gold.

Breadstuffs, &c.

The following table shows the movements of breadstuffs at this point for the past 24 hours:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
By M&Mis RR	....	500	....	....	....	....
By M&Min RR	....	276	929	....	....	....
By M & H R R	27	....	500	367	829	....
Total,.....	27	576	929	367	829	....

Shipments.

To Buffalo....	....	835	....	55	....	....

At the opening this morning holders looked for a still further advance on wheat, and a few small lots sold in the early part of the day at good prices, but the eastern despatches had a depressing effect, and the market was very dull with a downward tendency in the afternoon. Oats were in good demand at 27@28c. Nothing done in corn. A car load of new barley sold at 50c, and a small quantity of new rye at 38c. We note also a sale of country spring extra flour at $4.25. Holders generally ask from this price to $4.50 for fair to choice brands.

CHICAGO, August 3d.—Receipts: 1,077 bbls flour, 4,729 bus wheat, 37,738 bus corn, 2,198 bus oats. Shipments: 1,906 bbls flour, 4,759 bus wheat, 29,732 bus corn.

The wheat market was very quiet to-day, and prices were unchanged. There was a good inquiry for both millers and shippers for new winter; but the receipts were small, and operations were necessarily light at yesterday's prices. About 22,000 bus of all grades changed hands at $1.05@1.06 for No. 1 red on track; 90c for old No. 1 red in store; 86@89c for standard spring; and 58c for No. 2 spring—the market closing quiet. Good flour is in fair request, but the stock is light, and sales are limited to city trade. Corn opened quiet, but after the receipt of the steamer and the New York dispatches, the market advanced 2c, the stock is light, and engaged hands, at 28@28¾c for canal afloat; 29½@29¾c for No. 1 in store; and 60c for No. 2 in store—the market closing firm at 65c. Oats were in good demand, at 27c in store; but buyers and sellers were 1c apart. Rye scarce and in demand at 50c by bus. A small lot of new barley was sold at 38c on track—not prime. New potatoes are in better supply, and the market has declined 5c—closing at 85@35c. Hides quiet and unchanged. Wool firm with a good demand. Highwines 23c. Freights scarce.

This morning it commenced a heavy rain, which continued almost without intermission till night, rendering case-of-door business rather uncomfortable. The necessities of the growing corn, however, were fully relieved, and so far as the rain is concerned, the maturing of the crops is considered a settled point. We hear that the rain has been general all over the northern portion of the State.

Wheat statistics published to-day in the *Commercial Express*, show the receipts for the year ending August 1st, to be five million ninety-one thousand bushels against thirteen millions nine hundred and fifty-six thousand for the previous year. The shipments were in about the same proportion.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.—The Chicago lumber market was flat last week, and prices ranged low, except for extra-choice cargoes, which did not suffer any material decline. Transient cargoes sold at a range of from $6 to $7,50 ₱ M; but one or two choice cargoes sold as high as $9 and $9,25. The *Press & Tribune* notes the following cargo sales for the week ending Tuesday:

Bonnie Boon, from Georgian Bay, choice cargo (to arrive) at $9,25.

Schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, good mixed, at $8,62½.

Schr Harriet Ross, from Grand River, at $4 and $4,50.

Schr America, from Muskegon, mixed, at $7.

Schr D. R. Holt, from Pentwater, mixed, at $8 and $7.

Schr Helen Reed, from Wolf River, mixed, at $7.

Schr Tempest, from White Lake, mixed, at $7.

Schr Stella, from ——, badly mixed, at $6.

The receipts, as compared with the previous week, show a falling off of between two and three millions feet:

	Week ending July 30.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1 1859.	Same time 1858.
Lumber, ft.	9,763,366	12,208,118	168,518,943	192,986,487
Shingles, No.	3,288,250	3,516,000	110,732,134	76,814,650
Lath, pcs.	1,980,000	3,240,000	27,014,788	23,585,000
Posts, No.	.....	3,128	317,719	173,395
Pickets, No	40,175	9,000	216,695	.....
Sq. Tim'r ft.	129,000	124,800	1,746,320	.....

Shingles—The market during the week has been very dull, and but few sales of consequence have taken place. About 300,000 choice A Shingles were sold at $2,12½, and several lots at $1,75@2,00 (not prime.) The demand from the yards is light, and prices are unchanged. Manufacturers have not pressed their stocks to sale, except in a few instances.

Lath—Two or three parts of cargoes were sold afloat at $1,87½. The demand is fair, and prices remain unchanged.

The *Press & Tribune* remarks, in regard to the miscalculation of dealers at the commencement of the season as to the probable supply:

From the lumber districts we hear that a good many mills which have been running night and day, are shut down for want of logs. Still the supply will exceed the manufacturers' estimates. The receipts from Saginaw amount to over 15,000,000 feet; from Green Bay over 44,000,000 feet; from Muskegon over 26,000,000 feet, and from Grand River over 21,000,000 feet.

The total receipts of Lumber up to the 1st inst., am't to 165,591,455 feet. Should the receipts of the next 4 months amount to as much as the receipts during the same period in 1858, the total supply of the season will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 320,000,000 feet, or about 1,200,000 feet more than the estimates at the commencement of the season. It is not probable, however, that our receipts will be as good this fall as last year, from the fact that a large number of the mills are running only from "hand to mouth"—dependent on the summer cut of logs.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

Thursday—T P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 50 bbls country spring extra at $4,25.

WHEAT—Very little on market. The tendency this afternoon was downward, and we do not think yesterday's prices could have been obtained. The following sales occured early in the day: 800 bus uninspected No. 1 at 78c; 200 bus choice do at 76c; 275 bus extra No. 1 at 78c, 300 bus do f. o. b. at 80c.

OATS—Steady, with a good local demand. Sales 800 bus, 285 bus, 300 bus at 29c, and 850 bus at 27c.

CORN—None on market. Prices nominally unchanged.

BARLEY—675 bus new barley of a very nice quality sold at 50c.

RYE—The only sale reported, 50 bus new at 52c. We quote this article at 50@55c.

POTATOES—No large quantities in the market. They will bring $1 to $1,25.

EGGS—Selling at 10c.

BUTTER—Steady at 10@12c for firkin, and 12½@14c for fresh family roll and crock.

HIDES—Green ⅞@9c; green salted 8@9c; dry salted 13@15c; dry flint 15@17c; calf skins 9@10c, green to salted.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 24½@25c.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Aug 4.—300 bus wheat.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA R. R., Aug. 4.—276 bus wheat, 929 bus oats, 20 bus potatoes, 3 bbls potash, 50 doz pails, 416 lbs wool, 1,328 lbs hides, 20,700 lbs sundries, 18 casks ashes.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN R. R., Aug 1 to 3.—807 bus corn, 889 bus barley, 27 bbls flour, 3 packs yarn, 2,295 lbs hides, 4,003 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Less active and 10c lower; sales 5,300 bbls at $4,20@5,05 for super state; 5,10@5,25 for extra do; 4,75@5,00 for superfine western; 5,00@5,50 for common to good extra western; 5,20@5,40 for ohio; 5,50@5,60 for fresh ground round hoop Ohio; closing dull. Rye flour quiet at 3,00@4,82½.

WHEAT—Market opened buoyant but closed heavy and in favor of buyers; sales 127,000 bus including new white Ky at 1,50@1,51; old white Mich at 1,20; new red Southern 1,50; new white do at 1,42½.

RYE—Heavy; sales 3,800 at 75.

BARLEY—Quiet.

CORN—Less firmly held; sales 22,000 bush at 76@78 for new mixed western and round yellow.

OATS—Dull; 30@40 for state; 41 for Western.

WHISKEY—Lower; sales 200 bbls at 23½@23¾c.

PORK—More active and prices decidedly lower; sales 220 bbls at 14,60@14,85 for mess; 14 for thin mess; 10,50@10,75 for prime, including 100 bbls mess, seller option from 15th Sept to 1st Nov., at 14,60; 3,000 bbls do in lots at 14,60@14,85, mostly at 14,70@15,00, and 1,000 bbls prime in lots at 10,50@10,75.

BEEF—Unchanged; sales 600 bbls at 6@8,75 for country prime; 5,00@9,75 for do mess; 9,25@13,00 for repacked Chi; 10 for extra prime mess.

BACON—Nominal.

BEEF HAMS—Steady at 16@18.

CUT MEATS—Dull; 6@6¾ for shoulders; 8@8¾ for hams.

LARD—Shade better; sales 740 bbls at 10¾@10¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 12 Ohio, and 16@20 for state.

CHEESE—Quiet at 6@8.

STOCKS—Second board lower; U S 6s of 81, 1,01; Mo 6s, 86; Erie 4th mort, 84½; Cumb 21½; Erie 6s, 91½; N Y C 92½; Hudson 91¼; Harlem 20; R I 68; 1858 59; Mich S & C 68½; R 30; Chi & R I 60; Reading 44; M S mtg'd 21½; Panama 114.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, August 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Less active and steady; sales 3,000 bbls at 5,00 for good extra Wis.; 5,25@5,50 for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; 5,75@6,25 for double extras. Included in sales were 1,000 bbls sour fit at 3,00.

WHEAT—Quiet, and nothing of moment doing.

CORN—Opened firmer, but closed heavy; sales 1,700 bus sound at 68c; 2,000 bus do at 69c; 2,000 bus at close 68c.

OATS—Firmer, without important sales.

WHISKEY—Closed firmer; sales 100 bbls, deliverable first week in September, at 23c; 100 bbls seller option, at 22c; 200 bbls present delivery at 24c; 100 bbls adout, same.

BARLEY—Dull.

RYE—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—5,000 bbls flour, 2,000 bus wheat, 20,000 bus corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—200 bbls flour, 4,000 bus wheat, 10,000 bus corn.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Per Propeller Rocket—N. Y. Central Line—J. J. Tallmadge Agent—H. M. R. Beck.

FOR THE CITY.—8 bbls whiskey; 3 do alcohol; 7 do sugar; 1 do tobacco; Boynton, S & Co, 15 bbls sugar, 2 hhds do; A H Blanchard, 25 kitts fish, 18 bxs fruit, 10 bags nuts; Bradford Bros, 5 b goods, 8 b reeds; G Brenner & Co, 50 bxs saleratus, 6 b rice, 6 bbls molasses, 21 boxes cassia; K P Cady, 127 pkgs goods, 4 bales twine; Caswell & Gaylord, 15 doz shovels; A Campbell, 8 pkgs h ware; Deichler, Sexton & Co, 5 bxs rice, 25 bbls sugar, 50 bxs goods; Dockert & B, 1 cask wine, 3 casks oil, 90 bxs raisins; J M Durand & Co, 5 bbls sugar; Doheman & Muller, 12 pkgs drugs; Wm Finckler, 2 casks lead, 1 bbl oil; G & Button, 4 bbls oil; L J Hobart & Co, 3 cases; Hanford, B & Co, 9 bxs paper, J M Hoyt, 8 bbls liquor; H & DeBow, 20 kegs nails; C Harrington, 3 bxs g ware, Jewell, R & Co, 5 bxs fish; Littell & Bake:, 3 bxs saleratus, 19 kegs lard; G D North, 21 b duck; Nazro & Co, 120 w skeins; Patton & Williams, 3 casks oil; J Rice, 5 bxs g ware, W M Sinclair, 5 bbls sugar, 1 iron safe, 90 kegs raisins; Sexton, Bro & Co, 12 pkgs goods; J C Stevens, 5 pkgs sundries; Strohn & R, 2 bxs tobacco, J H Tesch, 31 bxs g ware; Wise & Co, 26 bbls sugar; Warren & Hewitt, 5 t rice, 20 boxes raisins, S C West, 4 bxs p hangings.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—E C Allen, Beloit, 2 carriages; M W Allen, Horicville, 3 c crockery, L G Avery, Waukesha, 29 pkgs groceries; J R Burnett, Superior, 2 boxes goods, 1 b hats, 2 c shoes; J M Dodge & Co, Galesville, 1 pkg h ware; C & E W Jones, Waupun, 3 pkgs leather; M & J W Oakland, 3 bbls oil, 3 do turpentine, 2 kegs varnish; J F Smith, F Lake, 12 b iron; Smith, Allen & Co, Neenah, 11 pkgs groceries; Terry, Oatman & Co, Ind, 4 bdls wire; Yates & Porter, 10 pkgs h w; McC & S, Winona, 10 bags coffee; Creskey, L G Avery, Waukesha, 29 pkgs groceries; J R Burnett, Superior, 2 boxes goods, 1 b hats, 2 c shoes; J M Dodge & Co, Galesville, 1 pkg h ware; C & E W Jones, Waupun, 3 pkgs leather; M & J W Oakland, 3 bbls oil, 3 do turpentine, 2 kegs varnish; J F Smith, F Lake, 12 b iron; Smith, Allen & Co, Neenah, 11 pkgs groceries; Terry, Oatman & Co, Ind, 4 bdls wire; Yates & Porter, 10 pkgs h w; McC & S, Winona, 10 bags coffee; Creskey, L G Avery, Waukesha, 29 pkgs groceries; J R Burnett, Superior, 2 boxes goods; D ₱ Cook, McGregor, 5 bbls sugar, 1 bbl rice; A G Hanford, Waukesha, 20 boxes glass; Dunn & Carle, Janesville, 25 bbls sugar, 4 hhds do, 84 pkgs groceries; L E Stone, 2 hhds sugar.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, August 4, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven

Steamer City of Cleveland, Keith, Grand Haven, 21 tons mdz, 21 bags coffee, 25 half-chests tea, 1 case cigars

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 53 bags rags, 68 pkgs h b, 1 bbl eggs, 17 hides, 12 doz pails, 200 bags salt, 29 rolls leather

Steamer Traveler, Sweeney, Chicago, 322 bbls apples, 400 pkgs potatoes, 120 bgs mids, 965 pkgs sundries

Propeller Rocket, Rice, Buffalo, 10½ tons mdz

Propeller Milwaukee, Hunt, Chicago

Propeller Democrat, Hathaway, do

Propeller Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, 60 tons mdz, 350 R R iron

Propeller Ontonagon, Wilkins, Chicago, 25 bbls highwines

Bark Shanghai, Cheyne, Green Bay, 180m ft lumber, 100m shingles

Bark Indiana, Perry, Oswego, 300 tons coal, 600 bbls salt

Schooner Frances, Power, Wolf River, 2,500 ties, 800 posts

Schooner J. & A. Stronach, Otto, Manistee, 85m ft lumber, 50 m lath, 200 cedar posts

Schooner Stella, Smith, Two Rivers, 90m ft lumber, 50 m lath, 200 cedar posts

Schooner James Christie, Joyce, Port Washington, 100 cords wood

Schooner Montezuma, ——, ——

Schooner Norway, Johnson, Menominee

Schooner Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, 200m shingles, 5m posts

Schooner G. D. Norris, Carroll, Oswego, 1,500 bbls salt

CLEARED.

Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven

Steamer Traveler, Sweeney, Chicago

Steamer City of Cleveland, Keith, Grand Haven

Propeller Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 3 tons rags, 5 bbls whiskey, 25 bbls tobacco, 25 bags corn, 5 bbls and 45 pkgs sundries

Propeller Rocket, Rice, Chicago

Propeller Ontonagon, Wilkins, Collingwood, 285 bus wheat, 282 green hides, 7 bales wool

Propeller Gconza, Flood, Chicago

Propeller Thomas Richmond, Racine

Bark Shanghai, Cheyne, Green Bay

Bark Indiana, Perry, Chicago

Schooner Rose Dousman, Richardson, Chicago, 80m ft lumber

Schooner Driver, Davidson, Chicago, 103m ft lumber

Schooner James Christie, Joyce, Pt Washington

Schooner Frances, Powers, Wolf River

Schooner Montezuma, ——, Sheboygan, 5 tons iron, 3 do groceries, 50 bbls salt

Schooner Napoleon, Nelson, Chicago, 80m ft lumber, 250m shingles

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a list of vessels passing Detroit from Monday noon to Tuesday noon:

U.—Propellers Nile, Northern Light; schrs Northern Belle, Myrtle.

Down—Barques American Republic, St. George; schrs. Morning Light, G. W. Scott, Sarelle Burchard.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.—Capt. Squier, of the str. City of Cleveland, has become agent for the D. & M. R. Co., at Grand Haven. Capt. Keith, formerly first mate, now commands the Cleveland. The first mate's berth is filled by Capt. Wilson, of Racine.

Vessels passed Port Colborne Lock from 4 P. M. on the 3d of August till 4 P. M. on the 4th of August:

Bound West—On the 3d: Schrs J. C. Riggs, Mary, and Lucy. On the 4th: Prop Akron; schrs Almeda and Thornton.

Bound East—On the 3d: None. On the 4th: Prop Whitby; schrs Zephyrin, Susquehanna and Oliva.

Books, Stationery, &c.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

MILES STANDISH ILLUSTRATED; A most beautiful Gift Book.
Bayard Taylor's Complete Works; 6 vol.
The Culprit Fay; by Drake.
Echo, or Little by Little.
Kit Carson: Sve, Illustrated.
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
D'Israeli's Curiosities.
Nature and the Supernatural.
Palissy, the Huguenot Potter.
Paul and Virginia.
Pictures of a Country Life; 2 vols, by Alice Carey.
Sommerville; or, Solitude.
Friendship Counsel.
Street Thoughts; by Rev. M. Dexter.
Sentimental Tales; by Lamartine.
Souvenirs of Travel; 2 vols; by Madame Le Vat.
The Methodist; 2 vols.
The True Heart; Pure and Good.
Two Ways of Wedlock; from the Home Journal.
For sale by C. H. BERNAM,
au9 175 East Water st.

ROMANCE AND FICTION.

GRACE AGUILAR'S WORKS, 9 VOLS;
Louis Kavanagh's Works; 7 vols;
Miss Mulock's Works; 3 vols;
Marryatt's Works, 32 vols;
Miss Sewell's Works, 15 vols.
Miss Warner's Works, 13 vols;
Jane Austin's Works, 14 vols;
Currer Bell's Works and Life, 4 vols;
Miss Kavanagh's Works, 10 vols;
Caroline Lee Hentz's Works, 11 vols;
Chas. Dickens' Works, 12 vols;
Simms's Novels and Tales, 7 vols;
Capt. Reed's Works, 3 vols;
A. J. Doe's Works, 6 vols;
Hendrik Conscience's Works, 6 vols,
jun17 C. H. BERNAM, 175 East Water st.

New Rag and Paper Warehouse!

CHASE & BRADLEY,

210 WEST WATER STREET,

Bet. Spring and Oneida St. bridges, Milwaukee.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR the sale of every variety of Wrapping Paper, at Mill prices.

Highest Price in Cash paid for Rags, Old Papers, Rope, and all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's Stock.

je9 93-d&twSm

Forwarding & Commission.

J. W. COMSTOCK,

Storage and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

South Water Street, Walker's Point, Milwaukee

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO all Orders and Consignments.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold or stored here, during the close of navigation, or for shipment east. oct8'58m1y

ANGUS, SMITH & CO.,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

And Commission Merchants,

PROPRIETOR OF THE LARGE ELEVATOR Warehouse at the terminus of the Milwaukee & Mississippi, and the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroads. Liberal advance made on property in store, or for shipment to eastern markets. oct22h58dly

HENRY S. POMEROY,

(SUCCESSOR TO LAWRENCE & POMEROY),

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WEST WATER STREET,

Near Spring St. Bridge, Milwaukee.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE on Wheat, Rye, Flour, and all other kinds of produce, to be sold here or in Eastern markets.
Milwaukee, April 25, 1857. apr26dly

ROBERT READ,

(LATE OF M. H. READ & SON, ALBANY,)

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

MENOMONEE WAREHOUSE,

Opposite the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Depot, Milwaukee.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASES ARE SOLICITED, and advances made on consignments.

Refer to

M. H. Read & Son, Albany. Rawls & Seymore, N. Y.
Thos. Schuyler, Albany. Bruen & Peck, N. Y.
J. G. Smith, Pres't Bank of Capitol, Albany. H. Farr & Son, Buffalo.
A. C. Neely & Co., Buffalo. J. Tweddle, Pres't Merchant's Bank, Albany.
my19dly

Lake and Ocean Steamers.

Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Superior

1859. LINE. 1859.

STEAMER LADY ELGIN,
J. WILSON, Com'r, John J. Taylor, Clerk, Fred Allen, Steward,

LEAVES CHICAGO, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

Monday	May 30	Friday	Aug. 12
Wednesday	June 8	Wednesday	" 24
Monday	" 20	Monday	Sept. 5
Friday	July 1	Friday	" 16
Monday	" 11	Monday	" 26
Wednesday	" 27	Wednesday	Oct. 7
Monday	Aug. 1	Wednesday	" 19
		Monday	Oct. 31

LEAVES MILWAUKEE, at 8 o'clock A. M.,

Tuesday	May 31	Saturday	Aug. 13
Thursday	June 9	Thursday	" 25
Tuesday	" 21	Tuesday	Sept. 6
Saturday	July 2	Saturday	" 17
Tuesday	" 12	Tuesday	" 27
Saturday	" 23	Saturday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	Aug. 2	Thursday	" 20
		Tuesday	Nov. 1.

LEAVES MACKINAC, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Wednesday	June 1	Wednesday	Aug. 14
Friday	" 10	Friday	" 26
Wednesday	" 22	Wednesday	Sept. 7
Sunday	July 3	Sunday	" 18
Wednesday	" 13	Wednesday	" 28
Sunday	" 24	Sunday	Oct. 9
Wednesday	Aug. 3	Friday	" 21
		Wednesday	Nov. 2

DOUSMAN & CO., Agents,
Warehouse and Docks, foot of Erie st., Chicago harbor. my26'58dtnovl

For Chicago and Intermediate Ports

THE FAVORITE STEAMER Ed Truesdell, Capt. B. Sweeney, will leave our Dock for above ports every evening (except Saturday), at 6 o'clock, making close connections with all morning trains from Chicago. Freight taken at low rates. JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
nov22'58y1 Agents.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, Sheboygan, Manitowoc & Two Rivers.

THE STEAM'R GAZELLE, Capt. T. D. Butlin, will make regular trips to above ports, leaving our dock morning at 8 o'clock. JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
au30'59tf Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.

LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY.

WITHOUT DELAY FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD for six months, to either of above places for $60.

FROM NEW YORK.

GLASGOW, Thompson, Saturday, 19th March, 12 M.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, 13th April, 12 M.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, 14th May, 12 M.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Saturday, 7th May.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, 29th April.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, 7th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW YORK.
First Class, - 15 guines.	First Class, - - - - $75
Steerage found with cook-house and tween deck, 8 guineas.	Steerage found with cooked provisions, $30
Children under 12 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, free.	

Each adult will be allowed within six months, by any steamers of this line—

First Class, - - - - - - - - - - - -	$140
Third Class, - - - - - - - - - - - -	60

An experienced surgeon attached to each steamship.

For passage, apply to

ROBERT CRAIG,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or to T. HIGBY,
West Water St., Milwaukee

dec30'57tf&6m

Lake and Ocean Steamers.

Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Superior

1859. LINE. 1859.

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Monday	Aug. 1	Wednesday	" 19
		Monday	Oct. 31

LEAVES MILWAUKEE, at 8 o'clock A. M.,

Tuesday	May 31	Saturday	Aug. 13
Thursday	June 9	Thursday	" 25
Tuesday	" 21	Tuesday	Sept. 6
Saturday	July 2	Saturday	" 17
Tuesday	" 12	Tuesday	" 27
Saturday	" 23	Saturday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	Aug. 2	Thursday	" 20
		Tuesday	Nov. 1.

LEAVES MACKINAC, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Wednesday	June 1	Wednesday	Aug. 14
Friday	" 10	Friday	" 26
Wednesday	" 22	Wednesday	Sept. 7
Sunday	July 3	Sunday	" 18
Wednesday	" 13	Wednesday	" 28
Sunday	" 24	Sunday	Oct. 9
Wednesday	Aug. 3	Friday	" 21
		Wednesday	Nov. 2

DOUSMAN & CO., Agents,
Warehouse and Docks, foot of Erie st., Chicago harbor. my26'58dtnovl

For Chicago and Intermediate Ports

THE FAVORITE STEAMER Ed Truesdell, Capt. B. Sweeney, will leave our Dock for above ports every evening (except Saturday), at 6 o'clock, making close connections with all morning trains from Chicago. Freight taken at low rates. JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
nov22'58y1 Agents.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, Sheboygan, Manitowoc & Two Rivers.

THE STEAM'R GAZELLE, Capt. T. D. Butlin, will make regular trips to above ports, leaving our dock morning at 8 o'clock. JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
au30'59tf Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.

LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY.

WITHOUT DELAY FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD for six months, to either of above places for $60.

FROM NEW YORK.

GLASGOW, Thompson, Saturday, 19th March, 12 M.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, 13th April, 12 M.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, 14th May, 12 M.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Saturday, 7th May.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, 29th April.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, 7th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW YORK.
First Class, - 15 guines.	First Class, - - - - $75
Steerage found with cook-house and tween deck, 8 guineas.	Steerage found with cooked provisions, $30
Children under 12 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, free.	

Each adult will be allowed within six months, by any steamers of this line—

First Class, - - - - - - - - - - - -	$140
Third Class, - - - - - - - - - - - -	60

An experienced surgeon attached to each steamship.

For passage, apply to

ROBERT CRAIG,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or to T. HIGBY,
West Water St., Milwaukee

dec30'57tf&6m

Machinery.

BEST WHEEL IN THE STATE.

EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY,

WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in the STATE

TURTON & SERCOMBE.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, SAW and other Mill Gearing, together with Castings of all descriptions: Steam Engines of the latest improvements; Brass and Composition work.

Also manufacturers of the celebrated Haviland & Tuttle Water Wheel. It possesses water in proportion to the power given, than any other wheel now manufactured. It is adapted to either high or low heads of water, runs perfectly steady, and is not affected by jars or back-water. It has given general satisfaction to all who have used it, and that, together with its durability, gives it an entire superiority over all other wheels. Descriptive circulars, with reference, forwarded on application.

MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE,

And Mill Furnishings, of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

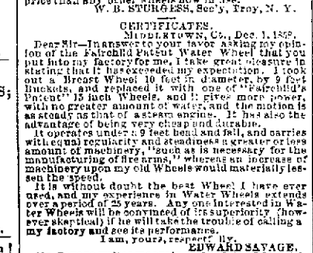
Also, Steam and Water Cocks, Steam Gauges and Whistles, Oil Lamps and Cups. Lignum Vitæ of all sizes.

THOMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMBE.
jy19'58dly

IMPORTANT NOTICE

—TO—

MILLWRIGHTS AND OWNERS.



The Excelsior Water Wheel Co.

ARE MANUFACTURING A NEW KIND of Water Wheel, patented 11th May, and 14th December, 1858, by H. H. Fairchild, of Vermont. It is a new and entirely new principle of obtaining power, and of controlling the water, by which we obtain a greater maximum power than is attended by any other wheel now in use. Some of the advantages of this wheel are:

1st. We obtain the ENTIRE WEIGHT of the water, and have the advantage of the full head and fall, from water to water.

2d. It surpasses all other wheels in velocity and power.

3d. It is perfectly under the control of the workman, either when running or at rest, the greatest amount of machinery, as the strength of the wheel is not diminished by reducing its motion, since it depends upon the WEIGHT of the column of water below the wheel, which always remains about the same.

4th. It occupies less space than any other wheel—is placed inside the flume, near the SURFACE of the water, and is never affected by frost.

5th. The wheel is very durable, being made of iron, and can be put in in any place and attached to any mills. Grist Mill machinery can be driven with less expense than any other wheel. The velocity of the wheel is such that the expense of gearing up is avoided for all purposes.

Together with the advantages above stated, we readily vouch that the Wheel in question is never equal to the following figures, for each foot fall of water.

9 inch wheel,	52,100	horse-power.
10¾ "	78,100	"
12 "	90,100	"
13¾ "	110,100	"
14 "	1,25	"
15¾ "	1,52,100	"
16 "	1,85,100	"
17 "	2,05,100	"
18 "	2,30,100	"
21 "	3,35,100	"
24 "	4,29,100	"
27 "	5,43,100	"
28 "	5,95,100	"
30 "	6,81,100	"

Wheels of the above sizes make from 400 to 1000 revolutions per minute. When used, are complete with gate, pulls and rod, so that the purchaser has only to place the flume, which can be done at less expense than any other wheel.

The Wheel we consider workmen, who will put them in any place in workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates. The Wheels can be afforded at less price than any other Wheel in the market.

W. B. STURGESS, Sec'y, Troy, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Dec. 1, 1858.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor asking my opinion of the Fairchild Patent Water Wheel that you put into my factory for me, I take great pleasure in stating that I consider it in every respect, what it sets out a Breast Wheel 10 feet in diameter, by 9 feet buckets, and replaced it with one of Fairchild's Patent Jet Reaction Wheels, and I give much more power, with no greater amount of water, and the motion is as steady as that of a steam engine. It has also the advantage of being very cheap and durable.

It operates under 9 feet head and fall, and carries with it no more machinery, and consequently no greater amount of machinery, "such as is necessary for the manufacturing of fine arms," wherein an increase of machinery is the only old Wheel would materially lessen the speed.

It is without doubt the best Wheel I have ever used, and my experience in Water Wheels extends over a period of 25 years. Any one interested in Water Wheels will be governed by the testimony (however skeptical) if he will take the trouble of calling a my factory and see its performance.

I am, yours, respectfully, EDWARD SAVAGE.

Mr. Savage writes me again under date of Jan. 6th, 1859. The Wheel continues to perform well, and I am more and more pleased with it. It has not caused us a moment's delay since you were here.

SHELDON, Franklin Co., Vt., June 28, 1858.

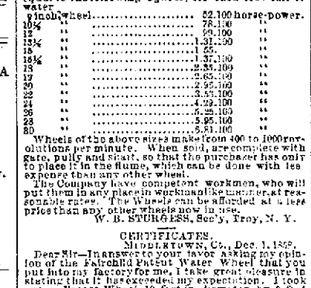
DEAR SIR—I have one of Mr. Fairchild's wheels in operation at my Machine Shop, which I can recommend to the public with perfect confidence, as possessing all the advantages which are claimed for it. The wheel which I am using is twelve inches in diameter, it gives more power, and runs more steadily than the twelve feet Breast Wheel, which I have heretofore used, requiring less water under the same head and fall. H. CARLISLE.

Many other testimonials from heavy eastern manufactories may be seen at my office, where the public are invited to call and examine the Wheel, which they will find in operation, and ready to supply the demand. As it can be seen in new running the Planing Mill and other Machinery necessary for the manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds at the manufactory of N. Y. Kirk, Esq., (State Dam) Joliet, Ill., where any one will be invited to call and examine it under practical test, and a motion of 70 revolutions per minute. For further particulars please address

G. W. P. BOWMAN, Agent
For all Western States,
At Messrs. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Porter's,
Corner West Washington and Canal sts.
P. O. Box 1276. ap19'58dat-w6m

MOORE'

Thirty Dollar, Double Lock Stitch,



FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!!

SECURED BY RECENT LETTERS PATENT.

THE ADVENT OF THIS NEW, MOST useful and incomparable Machine is destined to create a great and decided change in *public opinion* upon the subject of CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.

We *positively assert*, and confidently prove, by a *practical demonstration*, that this Machine embraces in its construction all the ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES to be found in any Sewing Machine now before the public, *regardless of price!* With all the perfections of other Machines, Mr. Moore has sought to remedy them all; and we feel assured a candid examination of the merits of this New Machine will at once establish it as the *only real desirable cheap* Machine in the country. It is governed by the most perfect tension ever attached to any machine. It sews directly from two spools, (as bought at the store, without re-winding,) one above the other, and one underneath, and makes the *strongest, most elastic and durable* stitch, on *both* goods, thereby making it particularly applicable for articles that require washing and ironing. The manner of feeding, the length of stitch, and many others, and is without doubt, the best constructed.

The breaking of needles, a common and expensive fault with most other Machines, is entirely remedied in this: with proper care one needle will last for months. The entire Machine is made of iron and steel, and the *very* respect perfect and durable. Unlike other Mach